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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, November 10.—The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the poet, Schiller, was observed to-day in the presence of the Emperor, Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and M. Wrangel, President of the Reichstag. The crowd present at the ceremonial was large, and to the last degree enthusiastic. The *North German Gazette*, official, says in its editorial columns to-day that the Cabinet changes just effected at Vienna, will in no respect affect the relations between that Court and the Court of Berlin.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 10, 5:00 P. M.—Consols 93⅛ for money. United States Bonds—5-20s of '62 91⅛; 5-20s of '65 91⅝; 5-20s of '67 93¾; 10-40s 89¾.

Tallow 49s 6d. Whale oil £34 10s.

FRANKFORT, November 10.—United States Coupons—5-20s of '62 96⅛@96¼c.

PARIS, November 10.—Rentes 57 francs 35 centimes. Bullion in the Bank of France increased 300,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, November 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9⅜d; middling Orleans 9⅝@9¾d; sales to-day 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; stock 400,000 bales, 97,000 American. Receipts of the week 34,000 bales, American 18,000; actual export 9,000; stock afloat 400,000, American 83,000; shipments from Bombay to the 10th 13,000.

Yarns and fabric at Manchester steady.

Breadstuff dull; California wheat 12s 10d; red winter 11s 6da11s 7d. Flour 25sa27½s.

Mess pork 47s 6d. Cheese 59s. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib middles 39s 6d.

Cloverseed 53a54s.

CHICAGO.

The Grain Warehouses Cut Loose from the Insurance Companies, and Buy Steam Fire Engines—The Court Refuses to Appoint Viewers for Insolvent Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, November 10.—Five prisoners awaiting trial in the Iroquois county jail, at Watseka, Ill., broke jail and escaped on the morning of the 8th. Two hundred and fifty dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the crowd.

Under the influence of the high rates of insurance put upon the grain warehouses of this city, the proprietors have determined to purchase each a steam fire engine for its own use, and the whole number to be called out should there be a necessity for it. Each warehouse is also to have a steam pump connected with pipes radiating through the building, to be used on like occasion. In this way warehouses will be enabled to take care of themselves more effectually than in any other way. Under these circumstances the proprietors will not deem it necessary to insure their warehouses or their contents.

In the cases of the Continental and Garden City Insurance Companies of Chicago, in which application had been made in the Circuit Court for the appointment of viewers, Judge Williams yesterday decided not to appoint such receivers, for the reason that there are no allegations against the companies showing bad faith on the part of the officers of the companies. The companies are, according to the allegations, both largely insolvent; but the mere insolvency of a company, as decided in the case of Baker vs. Backus, is not sufficient to authorize the Court to appoint a receiver. There must be some bad faith on the part of the officers, or some act which may have been done by them which amounts virtually to a forfeiture of the charter.

Inasmuch as the issue between Governor Palmer and Mayor Mason and Lieutenant General Sheridan, in relation to what is termed the military occupation of this city, is exciting much discussion throughout the country, the proclamation of Mayor Mason, under which Lieutenant General Sheridan acted, is reproduced, in which the preservation of the peace and good order of the city was given into the hands of Gen. Sheridan.

The police and fire commissioners have determined to investigrte the cause of the fire, and ascertain the truth if possible. Mrs. O'Leary and her famous cow will be looked after.

A fire occurred at Mendota, Illinois, this afternoon, resulting in the destruction of property valued at $14,000. Seven buildings were destroyed, including the Waverley House. It was feared at one time the whole town would burn, as it contained neither an engine or hook and ladder company.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1871.

ONLY THE BEGINNING OF THE GOOD WORK.

The Union League Club last night adopted resolutions declaring the result of the election an occasion for unusual congratulation. The labors of the recent canvass were only the beginning of the great work of reform, on which the people of this city have entered. They will demand legislative purity, the repeal of the present city charter, and the passage of a law securing the purity of elections. They will insist on the extreme penalties of the law against the miscreants who have outraged their rights, demanding for their theft restitution first, and punishment afterward, without compromise or delay. The other resolutions demand the purification of the judiciary and investigation under competent legislative authority into the condition and practices of various public offices and departments of the city, and that they no longer be perverted to corrupt uses.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

The latest returns from the State give the Republican ticket seventeen thousand majority. There was an unprecedented amount of independent voting, and the majorities for Republican Senators and Assemblymen are generally considerably larger than for the State ticket. The Assembly stands ninety Republicans to thirty-two Democrats.

SECRET TAMMANY CAUCUS.

The Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen held a secret caucus on Wednesday night, and it is believed they will attempt to hold over another year on the same ground that other officials hold over, alleging that the election of the new Boards this year are unconstitutional, and that they will make some damaging exposures of the leaders unless they are backed up in their claim.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST SWEENY.

Rumor says the Bureau for the Correction of Municipal Corruption have discovered evidence against Peter B. Sweeny, upon which they propose to ask his arrest. Charles O'Conor is reticent upon the subject.

It is reported that a number of Reform leaders will, immediately upon the assembling of the Legislature, ask the removal of Police Justices Ledwith, Dowling, Shandley, Hogan and Cox.

FENTON AND MURPHY BURY THE HATCHET.

There is said to have been a cordial meeting between Senator Fenton and Collector Murphy last evening, and that the hatchet has been buried. Greeley is less tractable, but there are understood to be signs of a truce.

ALDERMEN DETERMINED TO HOLD ON.

The members of the Board of Aldermen are said to be determined to demand their own appointment by the Mayor. In the event of his refusal they threaten to impeach him for fraud and incompetency, for having affixed the signature to the Keyser and Ingersoll warrants. Alderman Coman denies the latter part of the report, but says he has no intention of vacating his office, and believes no certificate of election will be issued to the Aldermen chosen Tuesday.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived, the steamers Washington, from Brest, and City of Bristol, from Liverpool.

THE INSURANCE INTEREST.

Some Very Interesting Statistics.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The publishers of the *Spectator*, an insurance journal, have issued a table showing the aggregate of losses of companies by States, the number suspended and assessed, and the number unaffected by the Chicago fire: Total companies in the United States, 335; aggregate capital, $74,930,216; total gross assets, $135,420,420; total losses, $82,821,122; companies suspended, 57; number assessed, 28; number not in the fire 87. Losses of companies by States: New York, $21,637,500; Ohio, $4,818,659; Massachusetts, $4,483,500; Pennsylvania, $2,082,000; Illinois, $33,878,000; Connecticut, $9,325,000; Rhode Island, $2,072,506; California, $2,950,000; Missouri, $5,755,000, Maryland, $397,165; Wisconsin, $290,000; Michigan, $175,000; Minnesota, $100,000; Maine, $30,000; Kentucky, $6,800. Loss of foreign companies, $5,813,000.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, with clear and clearing weather, will probably prevail Saturday from New York to Lake Superior, and southwest to the Gulf. The storm in New York will probably pass northeast over New England, reaching Nova Scotia Saturday night, high northwest winds on Lake Erie and New Jersey following closely in its rear. Cautionary signals have been ordered for this evening at Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston and Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

William Culkin, eighteen years old, who was shot on Wednesday while attempting to commit a burglary, died on Thursday.

John Hall, a young photographer in Muscatine, Iowa, left the following note to explain his sudden taking off: "Gambling, debt, despair; suicided by poison."

The fine new steamer India sunk in Sault Ste. Marie river on Wednesday.

An express train was thrown from the track of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad, near Liberty, Ind., Thursday afternoon, wrecking the engine and nearly every car in the train. Fifteen persons were injured, ten of them very seriously. No blame is said to attach to the officers of the train, two of whom are among the injured.

The Georgia House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill for a special election for Governor on the second Tuesday in December.

The steamship Ocean Queen left Kingston, Jamaica, for New York on the 6th, with a large cargo of coffee.

A riot occurred in Lima, Peru, during the election, in which six persons were killed and seventy wounded.

On Monday last a terrible murder was committed in the Summit county, Ohio, Infirmary, near Akron. Ellen Boyd, an insane woman, took an ax and chopped Laura Lyon, also insane, to pieces. The victim was a helpless cripple, her limbs having become deformed and useless from sitting for years in one position.

The lawyers of Augusta, Ga., will petition Congress to establish a United States District Court with circuit powers, at that place.

The Howard Association of Charleston, S. C., give notice that the yellow fever has nearly disappeared from that city.

Goldsmith's Maid and Lucy did not race at Philadelphia yesterday, on account of the weather.

The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia was petitioned yesterday to sequester the estate of Marcer the defaulting city treasurer.

It snowed all day yesterday at Albany, N. Y.

The United States Grand Jury at Tucson, Arizona, formally charged the manager of the Indian reservation in that Territory with allowing the Apaches to leave and go on the war-path at will; that numerous murders have already been committed by the Indians directly from Camp Grant; that the agents supply the savages with arms and ammunition, and that the Indian women are debauched by the officers in charge.

A TRIP THROUGH THE OIL REGION.

General Evidences of Growth and Prosperity—Verona and Its Surroundings—Plumb Creek Branch—West Penn Junction—Iron Bridges—Modern Progress—Kittanning—Mahoning Branch—Clarion Branch—Brady's Bend—Valuable Coal Mines—Parker's Landing—Pipe Circulation—Foxburg—Oil City—Magnitude of the Oil Interest—Low Waters—Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railroad—Summer Resorts.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., November 8, 1871.

GENERAL EVIDENCES OF GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

A trip up the Allegheny Valley surpasses all others within a few hours' ride of Pittsburgh for amusement in varying scenery, changing throngs of passengers, variety of character, appearances of general thrift, and the tumult of an enormous business of rapidly-growing importance, evidencing matchless prosperity. These are all interesting matters, and afford a continual entertainment to the passer on the Valley road. The visitor of a year ago is now surprised at the progress everywhere apparent from Pittsburgh to the northern line of the State. On leaving town the crowd of freight cars is greater, and a double track nearly finished as far as Hulton proves the rising demands of business. And so these evidences of growth accumulate all along the way, not only in the thrift of towns and villages, but in the general increase of population and wealth throughout the valley. The travel and transportation upon the railroad to Oil City are fifty per cent. greater than they were last year, proving the necessity for a second track, which the company has commenced, and will have completed over their whole line at an early day.

VERONA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

At Verona (lately called Verner) the company has purchased seventy-five acres of land, which is now being graded preparatory to the erection of shops designed to be extensive and first class in every respect. In the neighborhood are beautiful situations for suburban residences which will doubtless be improved in due season. The distance from the city to this station is but ten miles, and the receding hills upon both sides of the river leave an opening of flats and gently rising grounds, diversified by undulations, ravines, groves of native forest trees, and distant heights crowned with primitive woods, altogether pesenting an assemblage of charming natural features ready for the hands of taste to improve and beautify.

PLUM CREEK BRANCH.

To open an immense coal field eight or ten miles from Verona, a branch road from that place will be finished and ready for use early in the spring. The surveys and profiles are all prepared for giving out the work, and there being no cuttings or embankments on the line of a kind to occasion delay, a sufficient force can do the grading in a little while, and the track can be laid and the cars running by the time mentioned; so that very soon a fresh source of wealth will be pouring forth its treasures in the immediate neighborhood of the city.

WEST PENN JUNCTION—IRON BRIDGES.

There are some notable matters at the West Penn Junction, where there is generally a numerous exchange of wayfarers. A double track iron bridge will be erected this winter, superseding the present wooden fabric, across the Kiskiminetas. It will be of five spans of two hundred feet, making an imposing structure of one thousand feet in length. Several shorter bridges of the same material are also put up, or ready to be so, at different points on the line above and below, and it is the purpose of the company to renew all the wooden bridges on their road with double track iron structures, giving permanence and safety in place of decay and danger.

MODERN PROGRESS.

The remains of the once useful canal, and aqueduct across the Allegheny at this point, are still visible, but so diminished as to scarcely attract the attention of a stranger to the locality. When contrasted with their imposing appearance of former days, enlivened by passing boats with thronged decks and the gentle echos of the helmsman's toy trumpet, the mutability of human works is strikingly apparent. Now, all is superseded by the railroad with its rapid transit, accomplishing the distances in hours which required days in times of the boats; its thundering trains rushing and crashing through space with unearthly shrieks, in place of the silent gliding boat rippling along the still water with the soft notes of the pilot's horn. Thus are we leaving further behind us every year "the good old days of Adam and Eve."

KITTANNING.

This ancient town, which long wore the somnolvnt aspect of a finished place, has been quickened into new life by the magic presence of a railway, and gives evidence of a fresh growth in new buildings of modern form, and extending limits as well as closing vacancies within its old borders to accommodate more people. The situation of the town is very pretty, and the country about it is handsome as well as productive, opening a lanscape on all sides agreeable in itself and associated with the helping idea of comfort and abundance. The iron mills in the lower suburbs, destroyed by fire some years ago, have been rebuilt and are again in active operation—a gratifying fact to note.

MAHONING BRANCH.

At the mouth of the Redbank river, sixty-four miles above Pittsburgh, begins the branch road across to Driftwood on the Philadelphia and Erie. The distance is one hundred and ten miles, extending from the Allegheny river to the waters of the west branch of the Susquehanna, crossing the Allegheny mountains at a grade of only sixteen feet. This great advantage of grade will enable one locomotive to draw as heavy a train across the mountains as three can do on the Pennsylvania Central or the Baltimore and Ohio. Such a decided superiority must secure to this line a large share of the eastern and western freights. Fifty miles of the road are already graded. More than two thousand men are employed, and the work upon the whole line is being driven forward with an energy that insures its completion in a very short time.

CLARION BRANCH.

From the Redbank also a branch is to be constructed thirty-six miles to Clarion, the county seat of Clarion county. The surveys are under way, and the work will be actively prosecuted without delay until the road is finished, which will probably not be later than next June. This road will open a good agricultural district, which also contains coal and iron ore, and the whole is supposed to be oil territory, some parts of it having been already proven to be such.

BRADY'S BEND.

A few miles further up is Brady's Bend, which has been several years famous from being the seat of the Great Western Iron Mills, for the manufacture principally of railroad iron. It is one of the first establishments for this important work that has been set up in our country. The blazes and smoke from its numerous chimneys and stacks, the fiery glow of its forges, ovens, and moving masses of intensely heated iron, and the puffing of steam from its engines, present a lively and interesting aspect when observed from the cars on the opposite side of the river. The hills at the foot of which it stands contain the coal, the ore, and limestone, which constitute the raw material of its great fabric. So favored a site is rare indeed. That at Johnstown is the only one in Pennsylvania. In additions to this, the real estate of the Great Western Company is all oil territory, as is also the surrounding country to an undefined extent. It is here that the first valuable oil development is met with in ascending the river—it is the present southern limit of the rich Pennsylvania oil region.

VALUABLE COAL MINES.

Near Catfish Landing, three miles above Brady's Bend, the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company commenced operations two years ago in the famous Pittsburgh coal vein, which lies here one hundred and fifty feet above the river. They are already taking out three hundred tons a day, which is let down by two inclined planes to the Valley Railroad. The coal is excellent, being very nearly of the same quality found below and well known in Pittsburgh. A ready market for it the company find in the oil region and on Lake Erie, from Detroit to Buffalo. The coal is especially good for steam purposes, and will, of course, meet a ready sale to any amount likely to be produced.

PARKER'S LANDING.

A productive oil district centers here. Derricks are scattered upon the hilltops and slopes, and on the low grounds, in all directions, at most of which the busy pumps are at work, and the panting engines giving noisy proof of their incessant activity. There has been a large increase of the oil product in this district, which now amounts to about three thousand barrels per day. The bustle of active business meets the eye on every side. Long trains of tank cars are standing upon the sidings, some taking in their oleagenous lading, and some waiting for their turn to get to the fountains for the same purpose. The method of filling the portable tanks is ingeniously contrived and very expeditious. Capacious iron reservoirs are constructed at proper elevations near the railroad, which are filled through pipes from the wells if they are on the same side of the river, or through pipes crossing the river bottom from reservoirs standing upon the other side, into which the oil has been received through pipes from the wells upon that side. The oil is drawn from the elevated reservoirs near the railroad into the portable tanks by means of what are termed loading racks, which are horizontal iron tubes standing beside the railroad and placed at a height of about twelve feet, having a pipe connection with the elevated tanks, and flexible or jointed nozzles of sufficient caliber inserted at suitable distances, through which the oil is discharged, and a car of the usual capacity of eighty barrels loaded in a few minutes by the pressure from the elevated reservoir.

PIPE CIRCULATION.

The pipe system has become a great interest, and pervades the whole oil region. It facilitates and cheapens the collection and transport of oil, and thus does good by diminishing the cost of an article that has become a necessary of life, and enters into the consumption of every family in the rural districts of all civilized nations. It is literally an enlightening agent, by which the Allegheny valley enlightens the world. The pipe lines of the Parker district alone have a combined length of over three hundred miles, which cost more than $500,000. All the lines of the oil region have together an extent of more than one thousand miles, which has involved an outlay of upward of $3,000,000.

FOXBURG.

Three miles above Parker is Foxburg, where new developments of unusual richness have recently drawn much attention and produced a renewed excitement not uncommon on such occasions. Multitudes are coming and going, the arrivals and departures averaging about one thousand a day. Foxburg I believe is generally included in the Parker district.

There are several other points along the way up the river where there are valuable wells giving rise to active business,—among these are Emlenton, Scrubgrass Foster and the neighborhood of Franklin. But

OIL CITY

Is still the center of the region, standing at the point where it branches up Oil creek and up the Allegheny, extending in the one direction above Titusville through a continuously productive oil territory a distance of more than twenty miles; and in the other, thirty-six miles to Tidioute, in Warren county, where there are as many fine wells as there also along the way to that place. Oil City has taken a fresh start of late owing to recent developments in its vicinage and in the districts above. A population of some ten or twelve thousand is now contained within its corporate limits, and the town wears the general appearance of increase and prosperity. It has been terrible chastened by fire, and through that bitter scourge has come forth with a decidedly improved appearance in buildings, streets, business places and public accommodations. It is a great railroad center, being the terminus of the Allegheny Valley road, the Warren and Franklin, the Oil Creek road from Corry, the Franklin and Jamestown, (a road diverging from the Lake Shore line at Girard in Erie county), and a branch of the Atlantic and Great Western from Meadville.

A large Union Depot of solid and substantial materials will be erected next season, sufficiently commodious for the accommodation of the multitudes who daily arrive and depart, at this unctious metropolis of din and traffic. Such a building with a few others already finished or going up will aid much in the inflammable, slip-shod look which the oil towns generally wear—as if they were mere temporary sojourning places to be abandoned the moment anticipated advantages are realized. The number of converging railroads so covered all avenues of transit that the Franklin and Jamestown Road was forced to tunnel nine hundred feet under the hill between Holiday Run and Oil Creek, or stay outside the focus of trade. Such determation to "get in," carried out at so large a cost, if guided by sound judgment, gains the marvelous prizes of success which the timid and hesitating never acquire.

A little above Oil City, in the flats of the Sieverly farm, bordering the Allegheny river, Messrs. John Gracie & Co, are building a very extensive oil refinery. It is spread over a large surface, its different departments being so far apart that the burning of any one would not set fire to the others. The reservoirs are placed with reference to the same incommunicable situation that a conflagration would be confinded to the place of its origin. Besides this, all the latest improvements in refining are introduced, and the capacity of the concern will be adequate to the consumption of three thousand barrels of crude oil per day. Its situation is such that it will have a choice of markets for its product, and being in the midst of the fountains of the material it refines, it cannot fail to be a remunerative enterprise.

MAGNITUDE OF THE OIL INTERESTS.

The petroleum product has become one of the leading interests of the country. Beside the enormous home consumption of its crude and refined elements, the export of the same to foreign countries last year, as ascertained by the Government trade reports, amounted to over thirty-five millions of dollars, being of just as much worth to the nation and its commerce as the same amount in gold. The quantity used at home must be larger than that exported, so that the worth of the whole product runs up to from seventy to one hundred millions of dollars annually. It is a vast flow of wealth from the bowels of the earth confined at present to a comparatively small area, and naturally stimulates a widespread desire to participate in a treasure so bountifully provided by the Creator. To swoop down upon it and bear it off, six lines of railroads are already penetrating the region from the north. But as yet there is but one from the south—the Allegheny Valley—which, with its double track, its branches and its connections, will offer facilities for the trade, of ample capacity to command the full share due due to the south, the southeast and southwest of the oil region.

LOW WATERS.

The drouth of the past season has been widespread, and though relieved by seasonable showers sufficient to keep up the growth of vegetation, has dried up the water courses by its long continnance withoutad equate rains to flow into their channel after mositening the the soil. The consequence is the same throughout the valley from Pittsburgh to the heads of all the streams—low water and no navigation to float to market the great staples depending upon that kind of transportation. Large quantitie of lumber are now lying throughout the upper districts bordering upon the Allegheny awaiting high water. The unavailability of so much capital as is now thus lying dormant and useless, subjects the business men to great embarrassment and occasions a general scarcity of money.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

This road was opened in September. Coming through the oil regions by way of the Allegheny river to the beautiful town of Warren, I made an expidition to Dunkirk upon the new road. It appears to be a well constructed work, over which the fine new cars of the company run smoothly. The line of the road passes up the valley of the Conewango from Warren to near the outlet of Chautauqua lake, which it does not approach close enough to be within view. Thence its course is nearly due north across the dividing summit between the waters flowing into the Allegheny and Lake Erie. The country along the route is undulating, universally susceptible of cultivation, and especially well adapted to grazing and dairy purposes. Carrying oil is as yet a leading business. Eighteen or twenty tank cars, holding some sixteen hundred barrels go up the road to Dunkirk daily—they are almost invariably destined to New York city. The country being well settled, a fair way business is transacted. It is possible that the Allegheny Valley may change present arrangements and make this road a part of its line from Pittsburgh to Buffalo. As to the

SUMMER RESORTS

On Chautauqua Lake, there will be little, if any, difference in getting there between this and the old route. Six or seven new hotels for the accommodation of transient visitors are being erected at various points on the borders of the lake, so that to be landed at the head or the outlet will be of small moment. I was told that all needful precautions were being taken for the safety of excursionists on the Chautauqua waters, so that there may be no fear of a recurring calamity like that of last season.

PROSPERO.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In the village of Green Island, New York, two years ago, one Edward Agan, with a view of ending his existence, discharged a loaded pistol into his head, the ball lodging in the left hemisphere of the brain, where it yet remains and he still lives. It is regarded as one of the most remarkable cases in surgery, not excepting that recorded instance of the recovery of a man who, while blasting, had a tamping bar blown through the brain and skull. Agan, owing to the presence of the foreign substance in his brain, is partially paralyzed, has lost the power of articulating, and is even unable to express his wants by signs. What a fearful punishment for his attempt at self murder!

This curious incident of the Chicago fire is related: An old lady in a German family lay at the point of death. Her relations, knowing that they could not hope to escape themselves and carry her, held a hurried consultation, and, to save her from the horrors of death by fire, decided to and did tumble her into the river, to find a quicker and easier release by drowning.

It is claimed by respectable authority that a process has lately been invented in this country by which all kinds of textile fabrics, also leather, wood, brick and stone, are cheapiy rendered absolutely water-repellant, without in the slightest degree impairing the porousness of the articles. The beneficial purposes to which such a process may be applied are illimitable. The authorities at Washington, it is further stated, are now making the preliminary tests with a view of adopting the process in the army and navy.

A notable prophecy, but one which, like so many other prophecies, has all time for its fulfilment, is going the rounds of the European newspaper press. Its author was the venerable Anna Maria Taigi, who is said to have foretold the deposition of the present Pope from temporal power, his rehabilitation and several other things, some of which have not yet come to pass. The prophecy now referred to is that great darkness is to prevail over the earth for three days and nights, during which nothing will be visible, and accompanying which will be a pestilence which will chiefly scourge unbelievers, although the faithful will not be wholly exempt from it.

The glass seal locks recently adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for use on bonded warehouses and railroad cars, are far from proving satisfactory. Complaints have been made by the Grand Trunk and other leading railroad companies that these locks are so arranged as to readily admit water into the mechanism of the lock, and thereby interfere with its workings. They also predict that they will be useless in the winter on account of the ice that will accumulate upon them so as to destroy their utility. The Secretary of the Treasury has examined these locks, and being satisfied that these complaints are just, the manufacturers will be directed to improve them.

The opium trade is increasing. The quantity brought to California during the six months ending September 31, 1871, from Hong Kong, China, and Yokohama, Japan, was 32,350 pounds, valued at $318,418. The duty paid on this, at $6 per pound, was $194,148. This is an excess over the previous six months of $71,600, and over the six months ended September, 1870, $116,000.

The tooth of an elephant was found a few days ago in a gravel pit at Louisville, fourteen feet below the surface, which scientists say must have been there at least two thousand years. The skeleton, it is expected, will be found as the pit is extended. A petrified fish was taken from the same locality about ten days previous.

Darwin's theory has led to the extination of one member of the human race. A young man drowned himself in England, leaving a note, in which he stated that the Darwinian theory had "proved men to be descended from monkeys", and therefore he did not wish to live any longer.

A Connecticut dacon nearlycaptured five boys who had been devastating his chestnut trees on Sunday afternoon. Shaking his fist after their retreating forms, he angrily shouted: "The sneaking little devils! if I had hold of 'em one minute, Id——" and then suddenlyespying his pastor on the scene, he impressively added, "I'd pray for 'em!"

Such scarcity of gold and silver currency exists in London that the applicants at some of the large banks, who keep drawing accounts there, are obliged to enter their names in a book kept for the purpose, which entitles them to a portion of the next available supply. The same scarcity is felt between the branches of the large London banks and the head offices. One large bank openly declares that the applications for gold currency from no fewer than twenty of its branches are so frequent, and upon such a scale, that they are with the greatest difficulty satisfied. It is thought that the Bank of England, in consequence of the flow of specie to Germany, will be compelled to issue small paper currency. The Bank of France has already done so.

The appliances for producing and handling wine have been greatly improved in California within two years, and it is expected that a marked improvement in the quality of its wines will be the result. Many new vineyards, a large proportion of them of selected foreign varieties of vines, are coming into bearing this season. Grapes throughout the State, with a few local exceptions, are extraordinarily abundant, fine-flavored and sweet, and it is thought will make a finer wine than has yet been produced in that region. Vines are producing ten and fifteen per cent. more grapes this year than ever before.

PERSONAL.

"Is there any news?" inquired a gentleman of a newsboy. "Lot's o' news," replied the boy, "but nothing to holler."

The Manchester *Guardian*, referring to the ordination of the Rev. Mrs. Celia Burleigh, says; "Some English ladies may soon be fired with the same ambition, and English newspapers too may have to chronicle some like ceremony. Perhaps it will be harder in England to find a congregation willing to receive a lady as 'pastor,' than to discover a lady who is prepared to undertake the office."

Dr. Dalrymple, M. P. for Bath, England, has been making a tour of examination of the various inebriate asylums of this country for the purpose of reporting the result to the House of Commons on his return. The doctor has visited the institutions at Binghampton, Ward's Island, Media, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, and elsewhere, and will meet with their superintendents at the convention to be held in New York on the 14th instant. It is his intention to take some Americans back with him to England to testify before a select committee of inquiry into the subject at the next session of Parliament.

George Derby Egleston, formerly secretary to ex-Postmaster General Randolph, is direct heir to the Derby estates in England, by which our Government receives $10,000,000.

A Kansas City paper has a nice little romance about a rambling sport named Jack Barnes, who ran away from his home twenty-three years ago, and had not heard from his relatives during that time. The family had removed to Melbourne, Australia, and in 1867 a cigar maker, who was coming to America, was instructed to search for the missing son. The latter came into the cigar store of the former in Kansas City a short time ago, and was immediately recognized by a family resemblance. The father was written to, and has forwarded ample funds to the runaway to return to him, with the further statement that the prodigal is heir to a large fortune.

A Paris paper says that a gentleman purchasing a number of photographs purporting to be likenesses of the female Communists now in custody, was surprised to find among them the portrait of his mother-in-law. Having discovered the name of the photographer, the gentleman, accompanied by two police agents, called upon him and extracted from him an avowal that he had availed himself of the negatives of some of his former patrons least remarkable for personal attractions, in order to form a collection of portraits representing the inmates of the Versailles prisons and the Brest hulks, the sale of which has been extremely large.

STEAMBOATMEN IN COUNCIL.

National Convention at Louisville.

Important Business Introduced.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—In the National Convention of Steamboatmen, yesterday, the Committee on Law and Executive Officers submitted their report, which was adopted. It is as follows:

"Your Committee on Law and Executive Officers beg leave to make the following report on the sections of the law referred to them. We recommend the adoption of the following sections of the law without change: 1, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41; also Section 11, as far as the word 'employed,' in the sixth line of the first division, and adopt the following sections: 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70 and 71; Also Section 23 amended after the word 'treasury;' in line twenty-two strike out 'shall,' viz: 'shall have form of law transmitted to Congress by time for their approval, which, when accepted and ratified by them, shall become a law after its passage.' We recommend the adoption of the following sections—A, B, C:

"SECTION A. That in addition to the proceedings herein provided for, whenever information of any act, matter, or thing done or suffered by any officer appointed by virtue of this law (any inspections of Inspectors contrary to the provisions of this act), signed by any officer appointed under this law, or by those freeholders of any district over or in which such officers may have jurisdiction, is lodged with the District Attorney of the United States for such district, or the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall immediately cause proceedings in the nature of *quo warranto* against such officer or officers before the District Attorney of the United States where such officer may be found. If said committee shall determine that such officer has willfully violated, or suffered others to violate, any of the provisions of this law, he shall be removed from office by the decree of said Court.

"SEC. B. That in all cases when a dispute shall arise between the Inspector and master or owner of a steamboat as to the proper fulfillment of the provisions of the law, the same shall be submitted immediately to the Collector of Customs for said districts, and if he shall decide that there is reasonable grounds for belief that the law has been complied with as to the subject matter of dispute, he shall so certify in writing to the Inspector, and thereupon proper papers shall be issued to said steamboat, stating the decisions of the Collector, and proceeding shall be taken at once against said master, owners or said steamboat, to determine the matter before the proper Court, which is hereby authorized to hear and determine the same in a summary measure, and on such proceedings found in the usual manner, as may be, and the steamer allowed to run, being subject, in all respects, to the pains and penalties of this act, if it shall be determined that the law was not fully complied with.

"SEC. C. The following sections are intended to refer only to steamers navigating Western waters:

"*And be it further enacted*, That whenever any officer, deck-hand, fireman, or other, shall be employed on board any steamer aforesaid, bound from one place or port in the United States to another place or port therein, and shall refuse to perform any reasonable service required of them by the proper officer, unless for good and sufficient reasons, he shall forfeit to said boat or owner whatever wages may have accrued, and whenever any hand as aforesaid shall verbally contract to make any voyage as aforesaid and return by said steamer, and shall fail to comply with such agreement, or shall fail to perform all reasonable service as required of him until such steamer shall be discharged of her trip at return port, without good and sufficient cause, he shall forfeit whatever wages shall have accrued.

"*And be it further enacted*, That whenever any master or other officer in charge of a steamer shall discharge or cause to be discharged any officer, deckhand, fireman or other hand employed on such steamer during any voyage, as mentioned in the preceding section, except for bad conduct or refusal to perform reasonable service, or other good and sufficient cause, such boat or owners shall pay such hand full wages and all reasonable expenses to place of embarkation, except in cases where the boat shall be detained an unusual time on the trip, on account of low water, ice, accident to her hull or machinery, or other good and sufficient cause.

"E. W. GOULD, Chairman."

The Committee on Transportation submitted a lengthy report, which was received.

The Committee on License reported as follows: They approve sections 12, 15, 16, 17, as in the original law; sections 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 29, and 48, except the last clause, as adopted by the Cincinnati Association; section 51 referred to the convention; sections 56, 59, and 60, as adopted by the Cincinnati Association; section 18 amended as follows: "That when pilots apply for license not less than three or more than five licensed pilots shall constitute an examining committee, and who, before entering upon their duties, shall each subscribe to an oath to faithfully execute the duties of examiner of the applicant for license. The applicant shall then be examined—the questions and answers to be in writing—touching his knowledge of the river where he desires to pilot; the examination and certificate to be recorded, and subject to the inspection of the public," &c.

The Committee on Steam report that they fully concur in the law on steam, as reported by the Cincinnati Steam Committee, with two exceptions. We recommend as follows: The use of Banca tin, and steam gauges as in the law of 1871. John N. Bofinger, H. S. Billings, S. R. Kirby, J. N. Shunk, George Ainslie, R. C. Gray.

"N. B.—The pressure allowed by the Steam Committee of Cincinnati was 150 pounds working pressure on a 42-inch boiler, that to be standard for all boilers of high pressure, and the hydrostatic test shall not exceed 25 pounds over the working pressure. The printed report is correct. This is taken on iron one-quarter inch."

The Committee on Life-saving Apparatus and Light presented a report stating that the means now employed were amply sufficient. The committee believed that the legislative power of the Inspector ought to be reduced. They should be required to report to Congress at each session, instead of making the laws themselves. The convention was recommended to adopt a section of the proposed law permitting the use of refined petroleum of 140 fire test for lighting up vessels.

Mr. Bryson, of Missouri, from the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, reported a proposed bill to relieve the steamboat interest from illegal dues and taxes to which it is subjected. This does not include reasonable wharfage fees. Mr. Bryson called the attention of the Convention to the fact that in New York, if a master of a vessel who applies to the Harbor Master for a berth for his vessel is often compelled to bribe the official to get the berth. The bill contains a provision touching this illegal practice. He also mentions the fact that on Western rivers boats are obliged to pay a tonnage tax to repair wharves, while railroads, which, with wagons running to and from them, use up the wharf very rapidly, are not subject to any tax whatever. The bill provides that the consignees of freight shall pay the tax. The report was adopted.

Mr. Metcalf offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed and instructed to draw up a bill of exceptions to the present steamboat law, and distinctly state to this Convention the principal obnoxious and damaging features in plain language on paper, and suggest relief therefor; and that they make the said report by twelve o'clock to-morrow (yesterday).

The result of the above resolutions is to place the Convention in the same position it occupied before the session commenced.

Mr. Gould introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each delegation from the West and South to report to the Convention the proper character of railroad bridges, spans, &c., hereafter to be constructed across navigable streams; the committee to recommend the best plan in their judgment to secure the necessary legislation to prevent further obstructions to navigation by railroads; also, to suggest the most practical plan to improve the navigation of rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

A proposition to strike out the word "railroad" elicited the remark from Captain Gould that there was no use of disguising the fact that railroads were the mortal enemies of steamboats, and he had no scruples in letting the railroad authorities know that the steamboatmen knew it. He accepted the amendment, however, and begged pardon for forgetting that there were other bridges over rivers besides those of railroads; railroads were so notorious for monopolizing everything that he had forgotten the ordinary road bridges. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—The National Boatmen's Convention heretofore has been mainly engaged in organizing committees and preparing for business. Two important committees reported today.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the appointment of a committee, composed of one or two delegates from each State, to draft amendments to the steamboat law, or draft a new law, and urge its passage by Congress. All the States are invited to be represented on the committee. Vacancies occurring in this committee are to be filled by the State where the vacancy occurs. The committee has power to call a convention wherever deemed necessary. Funds for expenses will be raised by assessment by States, five cents per ton on steam vessels and eleven and one-half cents per ton on barges. The report was adopted and the committee appointed.

The Committee on Grievances reported objections to the steamboat law. First, the law is too indefinite in its prominent provisions; second, it provides for many articles to be furnished steam vessels and makes exactions upon the owners in no way necessary for the protection of life and property, thereby throwing upon the owners the entire risk and expense of practically testing patented inventions, against their judgment on both their utility and safety; also, further throwing a large interest into the power of patentees and monopolists of patented inventions; third, it leaves to local inspectors discretionary power only against steamboat owners and their interests; fourth, the law confers upon the Board of Supervising Inspectors legislative powers to compel the purchase and use of patents at their pleasure, when, if such Board be necessary, they should only be executive officers, to see that the specific requirements ordered by Congress were complied with. The right to designate all requirements legally resides alone in Congress. The committee recommends that the whole subject be referred to the committee to take charge of this matter, and prepare a suitable bill and obtain its passage by Congress, and that said committee be furnished proper credentials by the officers of the convention, showing that they act as the official representatives of the convention. The report was adopted.

Much earnest feeling was exhibited in the convention on the subject of the obnoxious steamboat laws. Delegates from New York, Boston, &c., took an active part in the proceedings.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

Mysterious Occurrence Near Mechanicsburg, Pa.—Was It Crime or Carelessness?

On the evening of the 2d inst., great excitement was created in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, and vicinity, by a report that five persons in the family of Mr. Jesse Shriver, and residing half a mile from that place, had been poisoned. We find the following facts in regard to the matter in the *Cumberland Valley Journal*: On Thursday of last week Mr. Shriver and his family, except the younger members, together with Mr. Schwanger, an old gentleman living with them, were in the field husking corn. About five o'clock Mrs. Shriver went to the house to prepare the evening meal, consisting of cold and hot pork, biscuit, coffee, &c. The family ate heartily thereof at six o'clock, and at seven Mr. Shriver and his wife, Mary, their daughter, aged seventeen, Alice, fifteen years old, Annie, aged thirteen, and Sarah, eleven, were attacked with violent vomiting, and exhibited other unmistakable evidences of having been poisoned. Two physicians were immediately summoned, and administered the proper antidotes. At last accounts all the sufferers were in a fair way of recovery.

It was at first supposed that the poison was contained in some baking soda purchased a few days previously, but as only a portion of those poisoned had partaken of the buiscuits containing this substance, a new theory had to be sought. A more satisfactory explanation of the mysterious affair is found in the fact that a box of rat and roach poison, some of which had been used, was picked up near the house; that it had never been purchased by any of the inmates of the house, and that a substance resembling that contained in the box was found on the cold pork. The physicians state that all the cases would have proven fatal, had not the quantity of poison taken been so large as to produce violent sickness at the stomach, causing the ejection of the matter. The question is, who administered the poison. At last accounts no suspecion attached to any person. A portion of the food on the table that evening and the baking soda have been sent to a chemist to be analyzed.

A COMMISSION has just been dispatched to America by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, with the object of testing the practical value of the revolving puddling furnaces, by the operation of which the labor of the hand puddler in the iron works of the United States is to a large extent superseded.

Apprehension are entertained at Aspinwall that the Spanish war steamer Tornado will attempt to capture the American steamer Virginia, despite the protectorate assumed by the Grenadian Government and the United States Consul.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Geneva Conference.

New International Postal Cars.

Tammany to be Legislated Out of Existence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1871.

The Geneva Conference.

Ex-Attorney General Evarts, who was lately appointed one of the Geneva counsellors under the Washington Treaty, arrived here to-day for the purpose of consulting with his colleague, Caleb Cushing, as to business connected with the international conference. These gentlemen do not think it necessary to go to Geneva until after all papers shall have been prepared by Bancroft Davis. This is contrary to his first opinion. Mr. Davis intimates that their assistance will be invaluable in assisting him to make up his case. Mr. Cushing says that the American parties of the Conference can make its headquarters in London until the time appointed for the assembling of the Conference. From advices received at the State Department, it is probable that Benjamin R. Curtis will accept his appointment as associate counsel with Messrs. Evarts and Cushing.

International Postal Cars.

Next week international postal cars will be placed on the road from Boston to St. Johns, and foreign mails will leave the steamer at Halifax, and a saving of sixty hours time to Boston will be made, and for all points west of Boston distributions will be made on these trains, so as to avoid any delay. Outgoing mails will be forwarded in time to overtake the steamers at Halifax. The effect of this arrangement is to shorten the time of all mail matter to Europe two days and a half.

Tammany to be Legislated Out of Existence.

Prominent parties from New York now in the city intimate that the newly elected Legislature in that State, which will be Republican by two-thirds majority, will legislate out of existence what is left of Tammany. The programme is to abolish all fat offices in both Brooklyn and New York city, and simplify the municipal patronage of these cities, both as regards expenses and number of employees. Mr. Evarts, who is here, states that there is no doubt but that "Boss" Tweed and Fields will be denied seats by their fellow-members.

Balloch's Accounts Adjusted.

It appears that Gen. Balloch has had his accounts adjusted at the Treasury Department. Comptroller Brodhead, who says that this transaction is wholly irregular, also announced that the only basis on which the accounts could be adjusted, would be to allow the Government six per cent. interest on the sum converted into bonds or deposited by Balloch for a period of eighteen months. The amount of bonds which Balloch had in the Safe Deposit Company and Treasury was $250,000. He was compelled to pay the sum of $22,500 in addition to restoring the bonds, the latter sum to make good the value of coupons which had been clipped.

Mr. Akerman's Opinion of the Southern Situation.

The Washington *Chronicle*, whose editor, Governor Holden, is a personal friend of Attorney General Akerman, this morning has the following paragraph relative to this Cabinet officer's opinion of the Southern situation: "Attorney General Akerman, in discussing political affairs last evening, remarked that persons who had not deeply looked into the matter could not realize the extent of the Ku-Klux organizations in some sections of the Southern States. He says that having been associated with people of the South, and having recently traveled about that country and observed for himself, that he is satisfied that it is impossible to govern the people with local court, jury, &c., until the Ku-Klux organizations are entirely broken up."

A Blessing in Disguise.

One of the few good results of the Chicago fire was the destruction of the papers in the case of the Montana war claims; and those who have been so long working them up find it difficult to furnish duplicates of the vouchers destroyed. The first attempt was to collect $800,000. After General Sherman and some of the Indian agents had denounced the greater part of the claims, an attempt was made to settle with the Government at much lower rates. Many of the original claims have been bought up by speculators for ten cents on the dollar. A large part of the claims are for supplies and goods furnished for the campaign in Gallatin Valley, where it is known not a hostile Indian was killed or seen during the entire campaign. The speculators, on the ground that war existed in that quarter, put up the price of flour from fifteen dollars to sixty dollars per sack, and other things in proportion. At this very time all the chiefs reported at war were on a friendly visit to their agent, Major Wright. The chances are that a large part of the fraudulent papers cannot be replaced. General Hardee had, however, repudiated many of them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1871.

CURIOUS CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Hon. John Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of Education, has prepared a series of statistics to be embodied in his annual report, setting forth the relation of education to crime in the New England States. From this it appears, first, that eighty per cent. of the criminals in those States have no education, or not sufficient to serve them a valuable purpose in life; second, eighty to ninety per cent. of the criminals have never learned any trade, nor are they master of any skilled labor; third, not far from seventy-five per cent. of the crimes committed are by persons of foreign extraction, born themselves abroad, or their parents; fourth, eighty to ninety per cent. of the criminals are intemperate; fifth, ninety-five per cent. of the juvenile offenders are from idle, ignorant, vicious and drunken homes.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Anthony Fanning has been appointed Gauger for the Fifth Ohio District, and George W. Donaldson, Assistant Assessor for the Seventh Ohio District.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of Albert Franklin, of Genoa Cross Roads, Ohio, for a seeding machine.

It appears from the Georgia papers that much alarm prevails under the apprehension that the President will declare martial law in that State. Such is not his design, there being nothing in the present condition of any part of Georgia to warrant such a measure.

THE CASE OF THE HORNET.

This Government and the Spanish authorities have not yet arrived at an agreement respecting the Hornet, now at Port au Prince, menaced by Spanish vessels. A correspondence is in progress between the Secretary of State and Minister Roberts, the former protesting against the design to seize that vessel, which is under the American flag.

STARTLING THEORY IN REGARD TO THE SMALL-POX.

Prominent gentlemen attribute the spread of small-pox in Philadelphia and other cities to the sale of buffalo robes there taken from Blackfeet and Piegan camps, where the disease prevailed two years ago. At that time they were forbidden to be sold to traders, but several months ago they disappeared from those neighborhoods and found their way elsewhere.

POLITICAL.

Glaring Frauds in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The Republicans of Brooklyn to-day claim that by a fair count of the votes cast on Tuesday their candidate for Mayor, Samuel Booth, was elected by a large majority, and also their candidate for City Auditor, Nelson Shaurman. The Democracy admit the election of the latter, and also the election of Charles B. Morton, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Seventh District.

The returns have not all been received yet, and those that have are in an almost hopeless state of confusion. The returns from the Fourth District, Twenty-first ward, were stolen to-day from the office of the City Clerk by unknown parties.

The Majority in Massachusetts 14.500.

BOSTON, November 10.—Returns from all but six towns give Washburn a majority over all of 13,965 which will probably be increased to 14,500.

Republican Majority in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 10.—The returns thus far in swell Austin's majority to 8,222, with the upper counties to hear from.

Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 10, 1871.

In the case of Ann O'Keefe against the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company, for the death of plaintiff's son, a verdict was given for the plaintiff for $2,500.

MAID, OR ERRING WIFE?

The Cincinnati Letter—Another Phase of the Story.

In Wednesday's issue we gave a letter from an anonymous writer in Cincinnati, containing the description and particulars of an interview, in a den of infamy, by a philanthropic individual signing himself "R.," with a beautiful young woman, who stated that she had fled from her home in Pittsburgh to escape the shame and disgrace of her downfall.

Yesterday morning another phase of the story was developed, a gentleman from Cincinnati furnishing the following facts: From the description given of the girl by the writer of the letter, he was convinced that the female in question was his fugitive wife. His statement was to the effect that, a short time ago he married the girl at her father's house at Remmington, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and took her to his home in Cincinnati. A disagreement took place between them and she, in her anger, left his house and returned to her father's. A short time since he followed her thither, but for some reason she had left before he got there, and her whereabouts was unknown. In some manner he was led to believe that she had taken refuge in a house of infamy somewhere. From the description given by this Cincinnati letter-writer he was convinced that the misguided wife had entered upon a life of shame in the city of her husband's residence. The unhappy husband took the first train for Cincinnati. He states that the date of the Cincinnati letter is only a little over a week later than the time of the flight from her father's house, although she said she had fled six weeks before. Which of the two stories is true, if there be truth in either, is unknown.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court.

Court met yesterday morning, all the Judges being present except Justice Williams.

Jackson et al. vs. Johnston; Cambria. Submitted by Woodcock for plaintiff in error, and by Johnston, contra.

Seibert vs. Weiss; C. P. Allegheny. Argued by Slagle for plaintiff in error, and by J. Mellon, contra.

Commonwealth for use vs. Gray; D. C. Argued by Rogers for plaintiff in error, and by Mellon, contra.

McCullough vs. Farmers's and Mechanics's Turnpike Co.; D. C. Argued by Hasbruck for plaintiff in error.

Davis et al. vs. Wright et al.; C. P. Argued by Woods and Ewing for plaintiff in error, and by Miller and Swartzwelder, contra. (The points in issue in this case are given elsewhere.)

Howard vs. Stewart; C. P. Judgment of non pros.

Road in Patton township; Q. S. Argued by Stotler for complainant; Milligan, contra, not heard—whereupon the proceedings were confirmed.

Zug vs. The Commonwealth; Q. S. Argued by Acheson and Marshall for plaintiff in error, and by Rogers and Woods contra. This case involves the right of property owners on the river banks to fill out into the river, and use and occupy the ground so "made."

Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Alleged Till Robbery.

Edward Scott, a colored lad, was yesterday committed, by Deputy Mayor Phillips, of East Liberty, upon a charge of larceny, preferred by a tailor named Spielmand. It seems the lad entered Spielmand's store, at East Liberty, and while the proprietor's back was turned he robbed the money drawer of two ten dollar bills. Eighteen dollars of the money was recovered when Edward was arrested. When the prisoner was brought to the Mayor's office, the commitment was found to be defective and Scott was accordingly placed in the lock-up and the Deputy requested to make out a new commitment.

THE UNNAVIGABLE OHIO.

The Low Stage of Water—Coal Interests—Complaints of Our Shippers, &c., &c.

The fact that Pittsburgh is the largest inland city within easy access of tide water, would lead one to think that a concerted movement would be made to take advantage of the many benefits which nature has bestowed, and use them to the extent of their limit. That such is not done is only too plainly evident. Long before the net work of railroads which now enter into and surround our city, were thought of the rivers were the great channels for the shipment of our manufactures abroad, and the conveyance to this port of the products of other States. Not many years ago the Monongahela wharf was a very busy thoroughfare, and the sight of the steamboats being loaded and unloaded; their decks covered with farming implements; the gangways filled to the rail with furniture; the guards bending under the weight of the piles of boxes of glass and other manufactures, were scenes well to be remembered. Our rivers then, the Ohio in particular, were looked upon with pride, and were as carefully nursed and cared for as their great benefits to the city warranted. When the railroad crossed the Allegheny mountains, and stretched its broad arms out toward the South and West, interest in the condition of the rivers was, to a great extent, lost; they were left to take care of themselves, and, like a neglected child, have not improved much in the course of time. Now they are sorry specimens of navigable waters, if we except the Monongahela, which, thanks to the Navigation Improvement Company, is still of great use and help to the country through which it passes.

Go down to the Menongahela and look at the acres of coal in barges and boats, awaiting shipment—some of it for six months—and what a reflection it is on the progressive spirit of the age. There lie millions of bushels of "black diamonds," representing millions of capital, yet of no more good to the prosperity of our community than the coal still unmined.

To-day there are over ten millions of bushels of coal floating in the Monongahela, at this port, awaiting a rise. Each day that the coal remains here its value is increasing. It costs fifty cents per day for barge pumpers, and one dollar for men who attend to boats. The pilots, the mates and the engineers of the towboats, although doing nothing, are nevertheless under salary. Pilots who have not entered a texas for five or six months are drawing salaries of $2,500 a year, and never fail to call regularly for the same. Engineers get about $1,500 per year, and mates come in for a little less share of the money which the coal capitalists are dealing out while awaiting the long looked for rise in the river.

All along the Monongahela Valley from here to Monongahela City and above that point are located the coal mines. At least sixty mines are worked between Pittsburgh and the point named, each one of which requires the services of from 125 to 150 men or nearly eight thousand in all. Over three quarters of this number are out of employment, and all because of the unnavigable state of the Ohio. Miners who have been making good wages at their business have been compelled to seek other employment, some working on railroads, others scattered over the country assisting farmers and, indeed, picking up a livelihood as best they can, while many who have been unable to obtain any employment have been existing on what little money they have been able to save, until now, they find the winter approaching, their means almost exhausted and the prospect of "a rise" as far distant as ever.

No less than one hundred tow boats are owned here, each one of which furnishes employment to at least eight or ten men. They sit peacefully on the water or on the bank at its edge, receiving a visit now and then from their engineers, who gaze on them with feelings of pity and, let as hope, indignation, that they are not alive with the sound of the hissing stream or peopled with a crew bound on a trip down the Ohio.

In how many ways the general business interests of our city are effected by the present condition of the Ohio river, can be readily ascertained by any one who will take the trouble to interview some of our leading merchants. Purchasers at Guyandotte, Marietta, Parkersburg, Wheeling, and many of the little towns on the Ohio river, have forgotten almost where Pittsburgh is, and their contributions to our prosperity were of no little value and importance. The packets which made their trips from the several ports above and below are missing, and the sound of the whistle no more penetrates the hills lining the once beautiful Ohio.

Nor is it one, or a few branches of trade that suffer from the low stage of water in the Ohio. The grocer, the furniture manufacturer, the liquor dealer, the pork packer, the glass manufacturer, the engine builder, the manufacturer of farming implements, and numberless other of our home interests are more or less effected by the unnavigable state of the Ohio River. A heavy dealer in the furniture business states that he has to pay double the freight on western shipments by rail that he had heretofore paid on the river. The greater portion of the lumber used in the manufacture of furniture is obtained below on the banks of the Ohio, between Marietta and Wheeling, but to transport it here by rail at a cost of $40 a car load, of some seven thousand feet, would leave but little margin for the manufacturer.

Merchants complain that the staples of the South, sugar, molasses, cotton, tobacco, &c., have to be purchased in the East. New Orleans sends her ships loaded with the very articles that come to our markets away around the coast to New York, or perhaps lands them at Savannah or Charleston, only to have additional expense added to their value ere they reach us per rail. And all this with two great rivers connecting us with the Gulf of Mexico.

The liquor dealers who supply their hundreds of customers along the several streams, say that their business is greatly interfered with. The purchasers are in some manner rendered short by the lack of navigable water. The majority cannot pay, because their money is all locked up in rafts of lumber which cannot reach a market.

Every branch of trade, indeed, is more or less affected by the unnavigable state of the Ohio river, and the sooner an effort is made to improve its condition the better. So crowded are the railroads with freight that merchants are glad to get goods to and from points no farther off than Cincinnati in fifteen days' time. Concerted action should be taken by the citizens along the river to determine upon some plan for the improvement of the Ohio, such as would make it navigable at all seasons of the year. It is, perhaps, more important to the people South and West of us than it is to Pittsburgh, but that no end of benefits would result to all from the successful completion of the work is too apparent. A convention should be called, and such legislation and Government aid as might be necessary asked for, and this great artery of trade and commerce turned to its legitimate use.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mellor & Hoene's Piano and Organ House—Largest Stock of Pianos and Organs in the City—The Renting Plan.

We desire to call the attention of the public to a slight change in the business of the old and reliable music house of Mellor & Hoene. This house was established in 1831, and has now been in successful operation for forty years, building up in the meantime a reputation for fair dealing, honesty and integrity envied by all and enjoyed by few.

Having disposed of their entire stock of sheet music, music books, small musical instruments, etc., and enlarged and refitted their rooms at 53 Fifth avenue, they have turned their attention exclusively to the piano and organ business. This step was rendered necessary by the increase in their piano and organ trade, as it had grown to such an extent as to require more room, more capital, more energy and more enterprise. It is the intention hereafter to devote the entire capital and attention to this branch of the business. And with the well-known energy and enterprise of this firm, combined with their knowledge of and experience in the business, there can be no doubt of its success. They have now the most extensive establishment of its character in the city, and one of the largest in the country. The building is four stories high; the third and fourth are used for second-hand pianos and organs, and the first and second for new instruments, of which they have a large and full assortment of pianos and organs, of various styles, makes and prices, including the best instruments manufactured in this country, and they are prepared to sell as good instruments as can be procured in the city for less money than any other house can afford to sell them.

Their stock is so large and varied, and prices so reasonable that it only requires a visit to their establishmen to convince any one that Mellor & Hoene's is the place to purchase. This enterprising firm have introduced a system of selling instruments, known as the rental plan, for the convenience and accommodation of those who want a piano or organ and do not feel able to pay for it at one payment, which has proved a great success, and has placed an instrument within the reach of every family. The plan is simple, requiring a small cash payment and monthly installments until the entire amount is paid. To persons residing in the country and those in the city, who feel that they are not competent to select an instrument, we most cheerfully commend Messrs. Mellor & Hoene. The reputation of the house is of so enviable a character as to preclude the possibility of their tarnishing it by selling an inferior instrument. Persons ordering an instrument by letter may fully rely upon receiving a first-class instrument in every respect, and much better perhaps than if they were to go to some other establishment and select it for themselves. Every new instrument sold by this house is fully warranted, and old instruments taken in exchange at their full value.

Violation of the Revenue Laws.

Messrs. Sankey & Roberts, wholesale liquor dealers, of New Castle, were before United States Commissioner Gamble, yesterday, on a charge of not having kept proper books, and with carrying on the business of distillers without having paid the tax required by act of Congress. The parties gave bail in $2,000 each.

New Counterfeit Treasury Note.

Robert Miller, a saloon keeper, was before United States Commissioner Gamble, yesterday, charged with passing a fifty dollar counterfeit Treasury note. The note is said to be one which is well calculated to deceive even good judges of bank note engraving. The defendant was held for trial.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

The second lecture of the Mercantile Library course will be delivered at Library Hall next Tuesday evening, by the Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D., of Philadelphia. His subject will be "The Model Wife." The *Press* says of this lecture: "His subject, 'The Model Wife,' was treated with a vividness that no one could wield who had not a living illustration in his own home."

REV. VAN DEMARK lectures to-morrow evening in his church to the Junior Association of United American Mechanics. Subject—"The Trades and Professions." A cordial invitation to the public.

FINE table cutlery at Evans's Department Store, Masonic Hall Building. Cheapest in the city.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NO COAL has been floated South since last May.

STEAMBOAT men talk of renting their state rooms for sleeping apartments.

THE municipal debt of the city has been reduced $98,500 during the present year.

MR. JOSEPH FRENCH, Superintendent of the Water Works, is lying seriously ill, at the St. James Hotel, on Liberty street. He is suffering from pneumonia.

JAMES THORNTON BERRY bid adieu to the city of smoke yesterday. He goes on a four months cruise to Claremont at the instance of Mayor Brush.

THROUGH the efforts of Captain Joseph Nixon, of the Samson towboat, the sufferers by the fires in the Green Bay, Wisconsin district, have been made the recipients of $180, contributed by the pilots of this city.

As considerable difficulty has been experienced by the railroad companies in the way of getting the freight, which is arriving daily in this city, unloaded, we learn that an order has been issued to the agents along the line of the Fort Wayne Road, instructing them not to receive any more way freight until there is some show of getting it into the city.

JNO. L. BOYD, ESQ., member of the Baltimore City Council, and also of the Committee on Reception on the recent excursion of Pittsburghers to the Monumental City, was in our city on Thursday afternoon and evening. Mr. Boyd is a most genial gentleman, and the many favors the excursionists received at his hands made him a host of friends in this city, all of whom, on hearing of his arrival, called upon and cordially welcomed him.

MAJOR T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, of Swearingen & McCandless, insurance agents, has the congratulations of a host of friends upon his "new departure" from the ranks of bachelorhood to the ranks of the matrimonial state. The gentleman was married on Thursday night to Miss Elenore Ihmsen, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the late Christian Ihmsen, Rt. Rev. M. Domenec performing the ceremony.

A PORK PACKING firm in this city yesterday received, per railroad, two tierces of sausage meat, shipped to them from Cincinnati just twenty-eight days ago. One of the tierces was opened in the freight depot, and the contents were found to be spoiled and covered with a coat of mouldy white fur. The firm refused to accept the meat, and threaten to sue the railroad company for damages.

A Want Supplied.

Pittsburgh has long felt the want of a first class wholesale book and stationery establishment, as thousands of dollars were annually expended in the East for stationery, which would have been left at home had there been a first class wholesale house here. Retail dealers in the city and vicinity prefer buying their stock at home, as they save time and money by so doing, and we take pleasure in announcing that dealers in books and stationery can hereafter procure any article in that line of trade they desire at the establisment of J. R. Weldon & Co., No. 101 Wood street. Messrs. Weldin & Co. seeing the necessity of such a step have established a first class wholesale house and are prepared to sell goods as cheap as they can be purchased in any other market. Give them a call.

ELEGANT vases and ornaments at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

Imported Cloths and Casimeres.

Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 60 Fifth avenue, (Carr's building) is the only merchant tailoring establishment in this city dealing exclusively in imported goods. They keep no domestic fabrics, but a full stock of French and English cloths and casimeres, which they manufacture to order upon the most reasonable prices and on short notice. They have secured the services of the best workmen in the city in their branch of business, and can therefore warrant all work to give satisfaction in every respect. They also keep a full stock of gents furnishing goods, which are of the very best quality.

FINE white shirts, warranted to fit, made to order on short notice, at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street.

Y. M. C. A.—A sermon to young men will be preached under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., by Rev. T. H. Hanna, at the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, on to-morrow (Sabbath evening), at 7½ o'clock. All young men cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

To-morrow being recommended by the Y. M. C. A. Convention as a day of prayer for God's blessing on association work and for the salvation of young men, all ministers and christians are asked to remember these objects. A meeting will be held at the association rooms at four o'clock to which all are invited.

GO TO the Department Ssore, Masonic Hall Building, for solid gold chains, bracelets, &c.

The Advance in Coffee.

Owing to the great demand for the celebrated Java Flavored Coffee Jenkins & Bro. are compelled to put in more roasters to supply the demand.

UNDERSHIRTS and drawers. Largest stock and cheapest goods in the city, at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street.

"ONWARD the car of progress moves,
Genius invents, the world approves."

Messrs. Close, Schoeneck & Co, have purchased the entire patent for this State of "Wilson's Adjustable Iron Chair." Agents and orders on hand from this State previous to our great fire in Chicago will be supplied by them in a few days, from Pittsburgh. All success to the Iron Chair in the Iron City. George Wilson.

EVANS, at the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, keeps the largest variety and cheapest goods in the city.

WE hear of a man who was more than a millionaire the day before the Chicago fire. He had five houses and two stores burnt up in that terrific conflagration; a large line of stocks, which he was carrying in the Wall street Exchange, were swept away from him in the panic that ensued. He has purchased a case of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, and says that with five years of health he will win all his losses back again.

FINE shell jewelry at Evans's Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

Every Grocer Should Keep

Jenkins & Bro's Java Flavored Coffee. One-fourth Java used; best coffee in use.

A LARGE stock of cheap underwear at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street. Cheapest goods in the city.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS—A BUSINESS Man having $1,000 to invest wishes to join a small Manufacturer or Storekeeper. Address G., Pittsburgh Commercial.

WANTED—PURCHASER—A PURCHASER for one-half interest in a Manufacturing Business. Small capital required. Mechanic preferred. Address Box A. G., this office. TThs

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—OF TACT and ability as Salesman in a position worth $2,000 a year and upwards. None but one possessing confidence and ability need address. LOSSING, this office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—AN ENERGETIC Business Man of Christian character, and possessed of good conversational powers as a Salesman. Address F. D., this office.

WANTED—BOILER FLUES—14-INCH Boiler Flues. Apply at our Works, end of Birmingham Bridge. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD Cutter; one who is willing to work on the board preferred; must be sober and industrious. Such a man will find permanent employment in a pleasant village of a thousand inhabitants. Address, giving experience, salary, &c., SCHILLING & JACQUET, Louisville, Stark county, Ohio. N. B.—Would be pleased to hear from a Brass Band Man, but this need not deter others from applying.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING—BY A competent Bookkeeper, a small set of Books to keep in the evenings. Address D., Lock Box 154.

WANTED—MOULDERS—A NUMBER of good Machinery Moulders can find steady employment at the Fort Wayne Machine and Car Wheel Works, by applying to J. H. BASS, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man of considerable experience in the Hardware business. Can give excellent city references. Address C. R. BROWN, Commercial office.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN to call at ABEL'S Drug and Perfume Depot, No. 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—TO USE Abel's unexcelled and highly perfumed Prize Medal Vegetable Hair Oils. Sold by all Druggists.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Rail, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, 101 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURROWS Secretary.

FOR RENT.

32. FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS without Board, suitable for Gentlemen's Sleeping Apartments, at No. 32 Seventh avenue.

58. FOR RENT—WILKINS HALL—This Property will be for Lease for a term of years. Possession given first of January, 1872. For terms inquire of ROBT. H. HARTLEY, No. 58 Smithfield street. tf

152. FOR RENT — DESIRABLE Residence, with modern improvements, No. 152 Penn street. Inquire on the premises.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

STRAY.

FOUND—RUNNING AT LARGE ON Jackson street, Allegheny, a Dun Steer (muley). The owner can have the same by proving property, paying charges, &c., otherwise he will be sold according to law. JAMES HUNTER, No. 128 Jackson street.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that on and after the 15th inst., the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed until after the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on the FIRST MONDAY, 4th day of December next.
JNO. H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 3, 1871. MWS

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO., will be held at the Office of the Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, November 21, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary. BY ORDER OF BOARD.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1871.

NOTICE—THERE WILL BE an election for officers of the JONES FERRY CO., at the office of R. C. Gray, No. 94 Water street, on TUESDAY MORNING, November 14, 1871, at 10 o'clock. By order of the President.
D. W. SMITH.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at MORGAN'S, No. 2 Sixth street, on WEDNESDAY, November 15th, 1871, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
H. C. BUHOUP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 6, 1871.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the People's Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at MORGAN'S, No. 2 Sixth street, on WEDNESDAY, November 15th, 1871, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
H. C. BUHOUP, Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on TUESDAY, November 14, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 3, 1871.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, No. 81 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, November 14, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1871.

MOUNT OLIVER INCLINED PLANE COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the Books for the Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co., which are now opened at the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank, 1,203 Carson street, Birmingham, will be closed after November 15, 1871.
E. G. KREHAN, Secretary.

FIFTH AVENUE BRIDGE COMPANY.—The Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the FIFTH AVENUE BRIDGE COMPANY will be opened on and after the 18th day of OCTOBER, 1871, at the "Fifth Avenue Bank," Fifth avenue, "Artisans' Deposit Bank," corner Wood and Third streets, and "Farmers and Mechanics' Bank," Birmingham.
JAMES McGINNIS, Chairman of Board.

$12 TO $24 A DAY

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN find very pleasant front Rooms, with Board, at 46 Liberty street. Also, Day Board at $3 50 per week.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE BEST AND cheapest Building Lots, on Penn avenue, Main street, Butler street, Harrison street, Liberty avenue, Liberty street, William street. A variety of Houses and Lots for sale from $2,500 up to $35,000. Inquire of D. S. WILLIAMS, Seventeenth ward, Butler street, near Forty-second.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL DRUG STORE, well located in the city, and doing a good business. For particulars inquire of R. E. SELLERS & CO. TThs

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street. s

FOR SALE—ONE SURFACER, 24-INCH Head, Double Feed Power and Davis make, almost new. Inquire at 47 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Engine, nearly new, 8-inch Cylinder, 16-inch Stroke, with or without Boiler; can be seen at J. & J. B. MILHOLLAND'S, 68 Fifth avenue extension. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months (free of all taxes) payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. LONG, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1871. d

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, 13th inst., free of taxes.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 8, 1871.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS UPON EACH SHARE of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to Stockholders at the office, First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on and after the 14th inst.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1871.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 14th inst., free of United States taxes.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1871.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT (6) on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th instant, free of all taxes.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 4, 1871.

Java Flavored Coffee

1-4 JAVA COFFEE USED.

GUARANTEED THE BEST IN USE.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Large Stock of Choice Brands.

FULL LINE GROCERIES, &c., &c.

INCORPORATED 1810.

OFFICIAL:

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.

ASSETS Oct. 1, 1871. $2,785,877

From an examination of the books of our Chicago Agent, we find our Loss will not exceed

$1,200,000,

Leaving After Payment of All Losses, Unimpaired Assets of

$1,585,000,

And an Annual Income of More Than

$1,500,000.

GEO. L. CHASE, President.

WM. L. JONES, Agent,

No. 84 Fourth Ave.

tf1p

CARRIAGES.

Wm. D Rogers & Co.,

(ESTABLISHED 1846),

Carriage Builders,

1,009 AND 1,111 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

And Successors to GEO. W. WATSON & CO., Retired.

Original and only manufacturers of the celebrated ROGERS CARRIAGES and LIGHT WAGONS. Combining all the requisites in the production of a FIRST-CLASS VEHICLE, the work is indorsed by the best connoisseurs of vehicles in this country, and is now held as a STANDARD IN DURABILITY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, PROPORTION AND FINE FINISH. The popularity of this manufacture is attested by its steady increase and the retention of customers during the last twenty-five years. The increased facilities secured by leasing the factory formerly occupied by Geo. W. Watson & Co., enables us to more fully supply the demand for our Carriages. The Only Manufactory where the Real Rogers Vehicles are made. Orders gotten up promptly, and details carried out to suit Customers.

Iron City College.

CORNER PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

Course of Study and Business Training, Eminently Thorough, Systematic and Practical.

Business Men, Teachers, Students, and others respectfully and cordially invited to call, examine and compare.

☞ Students Can Enter at Any Time.

For Circulars containing full particulars, call at the College or address

stf1p J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA

Agricultural and Mechanical

INTER-STATE FAIR,

INSTITUTED A. D., 1867.

THIS DIPLOMA WAS AWARED TO

F. SELLERS & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

For Samples of LARD OIL and for REFINED LARD, at the Exhibition at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1870.

JOHN E. PARKE, President.

tf A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 8, 1871.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE STEAMER "YAZOO"

Will leave Philadelphia SATURDAY, 18TH INST., for NEW ORLEANS. We are prepared to contract Freights through to New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston, at reasonable rates. Weekly Steamers for CHARLESTON and SAVANNAH. Through rates given.

Apply to
C. A. CARPENTER,
Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh.
W. L. JAMES,
General Agent P. and S. M. S. S. Co., Philadelphia.

STRAYED—

A RED AND WHITE COW.

The sheel of one horn broken. Any person leaving information at the REGISTER'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, will receive compensation for their trouble.

Are You Insured

The Insurance Co. of North America,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

With Cash Assets July, 1871,

$3,185,219 41.

Loses by the Chicago Fire About $500,000.

After Paying this Enormous Loss the Company will Still Have

$2,700,000,

AND AN ANNUAL INCOME OF

$2,000,000.

During a Financial Crisis

Prudent Business Men put their Trust in

Banks of Undoubted Solvency.

SO DURING A CRISIS IN

Fire Underwriting,

It becomes of vital importance to the insuring public that they put their trust in a TIME-HONORED, FIRE-TESTED, WEALTHY CORPORATION, which deals in UNDOUBTED SECURITY at a fair rate of premium.

Policies in this Company written and LOSSES PAID by

WILLIAM L. JONES,

1p 84 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

SPECTACLES,

IN

Gold, Silver and Steel Frames,

AT

HASLETT & KENNEDY'S

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

No. 79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

ARMENIA

INSURANCE CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL STOCK

$500,000.

CORPORATORS AND COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION:

S. S. D. THOMPSON,	B. F. JONES,
ALEX. PATTERSON,	JOHN H. McCREERY,
JAMES McBRIER,	ALEX. NIMICK,
J. D. SCULLY,	WM. COLEMAN,
M. K. MOORHEAD,	WM. P. LOGAN,
G. W. SMITH,	JAS. T. BRADY,
JACOB H. WALTER,	B. A. SAMPSON,
JOSEPH WALTON,	JOSEPH MYERS.

PLAN OF ASSOCIATION.

Officers and Agents are required to be shareholders, thereby insuring economy, active co-operation and a careful selection of Risks.

The Capital Stock to be fully paid up in CASH, and be judiciously distributed through the important business centers of the West, making the ARMENIA a solid National Company.

It will be controlled and officered by men of skill and experience in the business of Insurance, whose entire time and attention will be devoten to its interests.

With a solid capital of $500,000 held by active business men and property owners and Insurance Agents, in all the important western towns and cities, it is not unreasonable to expect that the Armenia will at once take position and place as one of the most prominent American Insurance Companies, amply rewarding its stockholders, and proving a solid and enduring benefit to this commercial center.

The recognition of Pittsburgh as a great mart of trade and business cannot be avoided, nor can it be doubted that the present is the time to complete just such an organization as is proposed, and that this city is the place.

Yours, respectfully,
S. S. D. THOMPSON, Chairman.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock are Now Open at the Office of the Company,

64 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE FULL INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN.

1872. 1872.

DIARIES,

Counting House and Pocket,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

W. S. Haven & Co.,

WOOD STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

STENCILS

Seal Presses for Banks, Corporations, Courts, Notarys Public, Churches, Lodges and Legal Documents. Embossing Seals of all kinds for Stationery. Wax Seals and Seal Engraving in all its branches, at W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 184 Liberty street, corner Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. s

No Chicago Losses.

The Pennsylvania Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1825.

Cash Assets,

$1,100,000.

This old and conservative Company, having lost nothing by the Chicago fire, offers absolute security to persons seeking insurance. Policies written and Losses adjusted and paid by

William L. Jones,

84 Fourth Avenue,

Pittsburgh.

NEW ENTERPRISE SALOON

NO. 106 WOOD STREET.

F. E. CANAVAN, Proprietor.

Open from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 midnight. MEALS served at all hours.

OYSTERS received daily by express from Baltimore.

The Bar is neatly and elegantly furnished, and supplied with the Choicest Brands of

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Special attention given to MIXED DRINKS.

The Best Brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS for sale at the Bar.

The ENTERPRISE will be properly conducted, and is a first-class Saloon in every respect.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Corner of Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.,

In addition to a usual assortment of Drugs, Perfumery, &c., offers a choice selection of Lubin's Goods, Squire's Goods, Low's Soaps and Brushes, Price's Glycerine and Soap, Cigars de Joy for Asthma, Saunders' Face Powder, Boudalt's Pepsin, Liebeg's Extract Meat, Marie Brandy, &c. All of his own direct importation.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

A LETTER of the Hon. D. W. MORRELL, is herewith printed, on Industrial Co-operation, written with reference to some observations in these columns, and in response to a suggestion therein that his views would be a valuable addition to the present stock of knowledge on that interesting subject. Mr. MORRELL is particularly clear-headed, a man of fine abilities, and has given the questions involved in the relations of employer and employed—capital and labor—much attention. His suggestions are enlightened and practical, and the letter will command attention.

COUNT ANDRASSY, it was announced in a cable dispatch in our issue of yesterday, has accepted the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Austrian Cabinet, vacated by the retirement of Count BEUST. The new Minister is a member of one of the oldest families in Hungary, its founder having been ANDORAS, one of the leaders of the Magyars in their first immigration from Asia into their present seats. As the resignation of Count BEUST, rendered necessary by events, implied the retrocession of the German interest in the political struggles of the distracted empire, the succession of Count ANDRASSY indicates Hungarian and not Czech or Sclavic ascendency.

THE vote for Tammany was recorded on Mr. SHANDLEY, says the Democratic *World*, "who ran purely as the Tammany candidate." He received 54,601 votes, while Mr. WILLERS, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, received 82,912. "This shows," the *World* continues, "that 28,311 Democrats who have been disgusted at the venality of Tammany leaders, voted against the candidates of that organization." How cruel of the *World* thus to probe the fresh wounds of those who have been its close political friends. Bad enough to be clawed by the tigers of a rural menagerie, but to have your own pet lion turn and rend you—it is too much! When will the dying pang of CÆSAR cease to find expression? *Et tu Brute!* 'Twas ever thus in politics, and probably ever will be.

THE Indiana *Progress* of the 9th indulges in an extremely malicious or grossly ignorant reference to the small-pox in Pittsburgh, and goes so far as to advise people to stay away from the city, and pretends that the disease is likely to be communicated by goods purchased at our stores. This, if not malicious, is another instance of popular ignorance and of the extent to which some minds can be demoralized. In the army we had camp rumors, but whoever retailed them was set down as a dolt and laughed at. The small-pox is in Pittsburgh, but we are happy to say that it is not increasing, while suitable provisions have been made with reference to it, to the failure to provide which much of the fact and a large share of the fancy told about us is due. In soberness, let us say to our country cousin that there is not the slightest occasion for alarm, least of all for the advice he volunteers, and we beg him and all who share his feelings to dismiss them and come, as they may safely do, to Pittsburgh for their purchases and enjoyment.

AN Academical Programme, lately issued by Professor COCCIUS, of Leipzig, contains some statements of immediate interest to the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. In parts of Germany the small-pox, it seems, has prevailed this year with more than ordinary violence. The Leipzig Eye Infirmary alone has received fifty-eight persons suffering from severe affections of the eye, resulting from small-pox, the greatest number of cases of the kind in so brief an interval for fifty-one years. One-half of these patients were children, and none of them, whether children or adults (fourteen men and seventeen women) had been vaccinated. The disease of the eye from which they suffered was most frequently inflammation of the cornea, followed by inflammation of the iris. "To guard in future against these severe diseases of the eye caused by small-pox," says Prof. COCCIUS, "I know no other means to recommend than vaccination." He then adds, that in an experience of twenty-two years he has never met with a case of injury produced by vaccination rightly performed, and that the fear of the communication of poisonous matter to the constitution along with, or by means of the vaccine lymph, is quite groundless.

> Now that the elections are over possibly we shall be treated to the views of the COMMERCIAL, promised some time ago, on the reasons why ten thousand Republicans failed to vote in this county at the October election. Come, neighbor, enlighten us.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

We had quite forgotten the promise, and cheerfully respond to the above call, which no one will doubt was made in a characteristic spirit of amiability and with none but the most commendable intentions. In the first place, then, this was not a year of excitement and there was nothing in particular to call out a full vote—a condition of things well calculated to operate adversely where the majority is overwhelming. But there were other causes—partly affirmative and partly negative. It has been well said that the Income Tax which Congress persistently retains created a degree of dissatisfaction, that this with the other causes exerted considerable adverse influence—among those other causes being certain local nominations which very many Republicans thought should not have been made. Nor was the manner of making them altogether satisfactory, it being the settled conviction of not a few that the delegate system affords little chance for a popular expression. We are bound to say that there is much more in this than some are disposed to concede—a view which derives support from the character of the nominations frequently made. Our local ticket, while not perhaps highly objectionable, had no strong point, contained no special working force, and as a whole was a kind which, in a year when the vote had to be got out, if at all, by main strength, had very little of the element of main strength in it. There was very little active campaigning—and perhaps, as much as anything, for this very reason, with the added fact that some thought that promises made last year had not been so fully redeemed as they should have been. If our neighbor is really at a loss for reasons, let him take the Second Ward, Pittsburg, which has been long recognized as about the soundest and surest of any distinct voting population, and where hardly more than half the Republican vote came out. So far as we know no special dissatisfaction existed there, but indifference, want of interest and coldness was the general fact. When the fact and reasons there are analyzed, the whole answer will probably be found, and it should not be overlooked that the passive policy of the Democrats operated to keep the canvass at the dead level which existed at the start; for nothing is truer than that large majorities fall off when the opposition is little felt. The Democrats can always count on a tolerable vote, but Republicans, where there are such large majorities as we have here, need to be stirred by some special influence. It is our judgement that the license question, entering as it did somewhat into the contest, helped the Republicans in a general way, to some hundreds of votes by bringing out some who otherwise would have remained at home. Then there were some, doubtless, who felt a disatifaction with things done and not done by the administration, both at Harrisburg and Washington—a necessary incident to the possession of power. We shall not gratify the desire for controversy by entering upon a discussion of disputed points not necessarily belonging to the subject. We think that the vote itself has said all that should be said on these points—if it is only rightly understood. That it is, and that the influence will be salutary, we do not permit ourselves to doubt.

MR. GEORGE JONES, the controlling proprietor of the New York *Times*, has been suggested by the *Standard* as a man entitled to be named by acclamation for the office of Mayor of that city. The nomination is one eminently fit to be made. New York owes Mr. JONES and the journal he directs a debt of gratitude that years of confidence and official recognition can but imperfectly repay. It was his sturdy resolution and unflinching courage that commenced and carried through the awful exposure of political corruption and rascality, which has ended in the wreck of the Ring, the ruin of its leaders, and the redemption of the whole community. And Mr. JONES would make a good Mayor, if the Legislature would endow the office during his term with special power and responsibility. He is a keen, shrewd business man, of unblemished integrity, untiring energy, and intuitive knowledge of human nature. He would not only be honest himself, but the stern and imperative cause of honesty in others. Moreover, there is little doubt that all classes, who have any claim to respectability, would combine to elect him; so that he has the political virtue of availability as well as the public virtue of strong and unsullied personal character.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE DYNASTY.

When General DOUAY was lately in England, and paid his respects to LOUIS NAPOLEON at Chiselhurst, the exile endeavored by elaborate argument to convert the General to imperialism. All his efforts having failed, NAPOLEON closed the conversation with the remark that "he had supposed General DOUAY to be more acute and far-sighted!" If the anecdote is authentic it proves that the late Emperor still believes in the likelihood of his restoration, and in his ability to maintain himself in France. It is certain that he has a happy knack at hoping where his own success is concerned, and his long cherished confidence in the NAPOLEON star no doubt still helps to keep him from despair. His partisans in France, both writers and talkers, profess the utmost confidence, that within less than a year at farthest the nation will be ready to accept him with delight, not less as a deliverer from an imbecile republic than in grateful recognition of his services during eighteen years of prosperity at home and of glory abroad. The administrators of the present government, M. THIERS himself included, either fear or pretend to fear an attempt on the part of the Imperialists to regain power: a fear which, whether real or affected, finds its justification in the number of French people who are known to favor a restoration. Some of them distrust the ability of a republic to maintain order; some of them are bound to the empire by gratitude for patronage in the past and by the hope of favors in the future; some wish NAPOLEON restored because they look to him for active interposition in behalf of the Papacy. In the meantime there can be no doubt that the Bonapartists are somewhat distracted and possibly weakened by the divided counsels of the family. While the Emperor believes in quiet waiting for the accomplishment of his destiny, in the full assurance that, if left to themselves, the people will in due time call upon him to resume his reign over them, Prince NAPOLEON has no faith in that policy. Naturally indolent he has been for many months one of the busiest of men, constantly publishing pamphlets, letters, newspaper articles, and hurrying hither and thither in the interest of the dynasty. The Emperor, and especially the Empress, regard his labors with undisguised disgust and distrust, feelings which gave point and emphasis to the former's disavowal, a few weeks ago, of the intrigues ascribed to him by the THIERS government. The Prince is supposed to be working for himself while professedly working for the dynasty. In fact he does not believe, they say, in the possibilty of NAPOLEON's restoration, admitting that while Sedan is remembered the French people will never be willing to receive him. But they may be willing to receive the young Prince Imperial, who is not compromised by the disasters of the war, and having recognized him as their future Emperor, who is only sixteen years old, they will need a Regent to take care of him and manage the Government until his majority. For this office Prince NAPOLEON very naturally thinks himself well suited. In the NAPOLEON dynasty he is next in succession to the Prince by solemn imperial act in 1852. His connection by marriage with the reigning houses of Italy and Spain gives him a certain prestige, to say nothing of other advantages. Then his well known political opinions and his course during the time of the empire, are much in his favor with a numerous class who abhor his cousin, the man of Sedan. In 1849 he denounced the politics of LOUIS NAPOLEON as reactionary, and he had no part in the *coup d'etat*. When he was appointed, in 1858, Minister for Algiers and the Colonies, and he attempted to introduce useful reforms inconsistent with the military system in vogue, he was driven to resign in disgust. He, besides, always retained his friendly relations with the Democrats, and more than once gave offense in high quarters by his outspoken liberalism. In 1862, in a memorable speech, he denounced the temporal power of the Pope, and is well known to have not changed his views on that subject. The fact that he is a prominent Free Mason and was once compelled by the Emperor to decline the position of Grand Master of the Order in France, may or may not be important. There can be no doubt that the Prince has considerable advantage over his cousin at present for taking the lead in directing the fortunes of the family. It must, however, be admitted that he also labors under disadvantages, and that his recent exertions in behalf of the cause have been attended with discouragements, in the presence of which the Prince seems to have begun to despair. Indeed Corsica, the stronghold and mainstay of the family, appears to have become recreant. First we heard that his Highness had made a violent speech in the General Council of the island, then that a proposition of his was voted down by a large majority, and then that resigning his membership in the body, he had shaken the dust from his feet and left the Corsicans to their folly.

Though upon the whole, the fortunes of the NAPOLEON dynasty appear rather low and feeble just now, it would be rash to infer their permanent obscuration. Any one of several events which might occur, would suffice to revive and brighten them. And in the contingency of the empire becoming a necessity as a refuge from anarchy, the odium that rests on LOUIS NAPOLEON may seem slight objection to its restoration in the person of his son, while the fear of complications with Italy may be set aside and the old scheme of a Latin confederation may be revived by the appointment as Regent of Prince NAPOLEON, who is son-in-law of the King of Italy and brother-in-law of the King of Spain.

THE RIVER AND RAIL NOT RIVALS

Present experience would seem to demonstrate that the railroads have a special interest in unobstructed river navigation. If anything is settled, it is the truth of the poroposition that railroads, build as many as you please, are and ever will be unable to transport the products and travel of the country. There are classes of articles which they cannot handle and that must have water carriage or cease to be traded in. Gorged as the great trunk roads are now, probably the resumption of river navigation would be as gladly welcomed by them as by the river men themselves. Overburthened as they are, their insufficiency to the needs of the country has begun to be realized by railroad advocates. If anything is worse than not enough business, it is too much, especially if one has ever pretended to be able to respond promptly and satisfactorily to all comers. The truth is the railroads have a direct interest in having river navigation as free and perfect as possible, and the great Pennsylvania road, with its almost endless ramifications, could at this moment well afford to join hands with river men in a grand effort for the Ohio river improvement. There will always be business enough for both. They would make business, one for the other, by promoting the development of the regions from which trade would be drawn. It is an altogether false notion that the road and river are natural rivals. The reverse is more nearly the fact. They should be brought into harmonious action for mutual benefit and the prosperity of trade and commerce. It is reported that at least one man influential in the railroad world is favorable to views like these, and we are not without confidence that the question will come to be regarded in a similar light by the great railroad managers, to whom it so urgently addresses itself.

THE mere numerals of the majority for the Republican State ticket in New York do not afford a comprehensive enough idea of the real magnitude of the revolution which has been effected there. A round total of 50,000 majority would not do this. What majority there is, is made up largely of defections from the Democratic ranks in every assembly district, at every polling place, throughout the State. It is the manifestation of a radical change that has been felt all around, and that is as uncommon as it is encourging. As a consequence of it the Republicans have an immense majority in both branches of the Legislature; where last session they were powerless. They can, if they please, remodel the municipal government of New York city; they can refuse to receive in their Senate and Assembly indicted public criminals like WM. M. TWEED and THOMAS C. FIELDS; the Senate now chosen will help to elect a successor to ROSCOE CONKLING to the United States Senate; above all they can make sure of the State and influence the whole country for good, by initiating and carrying out wholesome and thorough principles and plans of retrenchment and reform. And they may so act by example as to inaugurate an era of political purity and patriotic purpose, the like whereof has not been known since the earliest years of our history.

A Rattling Trotter.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, November 4.]

A select squad of horsemen and a number of gentlemen from the city who know how to appreciate anything and everything in the sporting line, from a game chicken to a clean limbed trotter, enjoyed a rare treat at the Old Buckeye track yesterday morning. These stage connoisseurs saw a new candidate for favor ushered into the trotting world, and saw a mile slip under the feet of an equine tyro to the exhilarating tune of 2:23. This is how it came about: A few weeks ago Mr. John Connolly, of New York, came out to Springfield, Ohio, and purchased for $1,500 a horse of some promise known as Black Hawk. At the time he learned that Mr. John Clarke, a wealthy farmer residing near Springfield, was the owner of a promising trotting stallion which had shown some clever trotting time on the local turf—2:28¾ being his best record. Mr. Connolly, after seeing the horse, told the owner that if he could induce him (the horse) to "show" 2:27 he would give him $25,000 for him. Mr. Clarke at once put the horse in training, and arranged to have the trial of speed come off at the Buckeye track, which is supposed to be a little faster than the majority throughout the country. The trial took place yesterday morning. The horse went to harness, and to the utter astonishment of all present, scored his mile in two minutes and twenty-three seconds, without skip or break. All agree that a prettier, smarter trotter was never seen on the track, and the "rubbers" swear that, if his driver had willed it, he could have gone over the track in 2:20. The name of this new and formidable rival of Dexter is Mohawk, Jr. He was sired by Long Island Black Hawk; his dam, a Bellfounder, was sired by Joe Gales, a thoroughbred, owned by Governor Vance, of Ohio. He was five years old last spring. Mr. Clarke was so delighted with the performance of his horse that it is quite doubtful whether he will accept the munificent offer of Mr. Connolly, no absolute sale having been agreed upon.

The Late "Emergency" at Chicago.

Referring to the action of Governor Palmer in relation to the military interference by Gen. Sheridan during the panic resulting from the great fire in Chicago, the *Evening Journal* of that city says:

> It is to be noted that no authority was exercised which was not derived from the Mayor. Gen. Sheridan assumed no responsibility not expressly vested in him by the Mayor. The same is true of Gen. Frank Sherman, young Treat, and every patrol who helped guard our city during its terrible peril. The question, then, is this: Did the extraordinary emergency justify the extraordinary measures taken? This question the Governor does not so much as touch upon. He paddles about in the shallow water of the familiar truism that it is important that the ordinary machinery of justice should be respected. Of course they should be, and they were to the full extent consistent with the peculiar demands of the emergency. Neither Governor Palmer nor any one else can intelligently controvert this proposition, and it is right upon this issue that the whole case rests.
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> Mayor Mason had abundant precedents for taking extraordinary measures for protection. There is hardly a great city of this continent or of Europe which has not, at one time or another, passed through an emergency in which the Mayor was obliged to exercise authority which would have been illegal in ordinary times. Governor Palmer seems to be ignorant of this pertinent fact. Before rushing into print he should have investigated the history and laws of emergencies, especially in regard to cities. He knows very well that the greatest conflagration that the world ever saw swept over us; that our gas and water supply was cut off; that the air was thick with the reports of incendiarism; and he might have known that the Mayor had a multitude of precedents for taking as extraordinary measures as he did to protect life and property in Chicago.

The New Episcopal Diocese.

In a letter to the primary convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on Thursday, Bishop Stevens announced that he had elected to remain the diocesan of that portion of the State, henceforth to be known as the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and comprising the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware and Bucks—this privilege having been accorded him by the Church. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., who has been rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, for the past twenty-four years, has been chosen Bishop of the new Central Diocese. If he accepts, it is doubtful yet where he will reside, but most probably in Harrisburg, though Williamsport offers an endowment of twenty thousand dollars for the bishop's house.

THE New York *Tribune*, in trying to eulogize a Mr. Abiah J. Palmer on his re-election to the Assembly, says: "He was never offered a bride, and would not be if he served through a century!" Unless there was a very queer, though very simple, typographical error in this declaration, the compliment to Mr. Palmer's disposition and personal attractions is not so neat as it might be. The awful suggestion is also presented that members of the New York Legislature either make matrimonial speculations of their votes, or that fearsome females are hired to threaten them with instant marriage if they do not support measures they are conscientiously opposed to. The subject is too painful to be dwelt upon.

MR. THEODORE TILTON lectured before the Chester County (Pa.) Teachers' Association last week, and branched off into his hobby of free love, saying, among other things, that "love should be like religion, free from mandate by the civil law; that when love and honor end the contract dissolves and marriage ceases. There is a higher law than the civil statute, and I am a rebel against the State's too impertinent interference between man and wife." This is the groundwork of his theory. At the close of the lecture Mr. Phillips, from the Baptist Theological Seminary at Upland, claimed the attention of the audience, and entered into a brief but stirring protest against this doctrine, and we hear that on the closing night of the institute resolutions were introduced condemning the sentiments of the lecturer as bad in philosophy and worse in morals.

IT is the opinion of some pork packers that there will be ten per cent. more hogs this year than last; others insist that though the hog crop will show a large increase in Indiana and throughout the Northwest, there will be a decrease in Kentucky; while one gentleman, a member of one of our leading firms, informed us that he expected to get more hogs, proportionately, from those localities in which the agents had reported a falling off in the crop than in others where no decrease was claimed. There is an immense corn crop, which is selling at very low prices, and which can be made more profitable to the farmer by being put into pork than by being sent to market in any other way. This, it is claimed, will cause the farmers of Indiana to fatten every hog they can get hold of, and will thus vastly increase the number driven to the slaughter pens. The same is said of the Northwest generally.

THE New York firemen, the *Journal of Commerce* says, utterly detest wooden mansard roofs. They consider them about equal to a lumber yard on top of a house. The slate is no protection whatever against fire. It drops off soon after the heat strikes it, and the framework is considered a most excellent medium for kindling and communicating fire. Besides, when a fire originates in one of them, it is almost impossible to get at it, especially when the house is high. It is the opinion of experts that if all large buildings on our narrow business streets had wooden mansard roofs, no human agency could prevent a fire from leaping the street if it got the least headway on one side.

GEN. SHERMAN most cordially indorses the course of Gen. Sheridan at Chicago. He says: The extraordinary circumstances atttending the great fire in Chicago made it eminently proper that General Sheridan should exercise the influence, authority and power he did on the universal appeal of a ruined or distressed people, backed by the civil agents who were powerless for good. The very moment that the civil authorities felt able to resume their functions General Sheridan ceased to exercise authority, and the United States troops returned to their respective stations. Gen. Sheridan's course is fully approved.

BY the way, how does Governor Palmer think it will affect his political and personal standing with the people of Illinois, for them to find his course defended only by a few irresponsible Democratic papers, while it is condemned by the Republican journals of his own State and everywhere else that the opinions of these journals are regarded. This little episode concerning Sheridan will be remembered when Palmer wants to make a pilgrimage to Washington as United States Senator—a position whereunto he is known to have aspirations.

THE *World* cannot get over the chastisement administered by Lieutenant General Sheridan to its friends, the Piegans. It makes Sheridan's efforts to maintain order in Chicago after the fire the impetus for fresh and spiteful digs at him. The authorities, the reputable citizens and the press—always excepting the outlawed *Times*—of Chicago, do not agree with the *World* in its view of the case, and fail to indorse its eulogy of Governor Palmer.

THE single woman who was accepted at the polls last Tuesday is married. Mrs. Margaret M. Millar is her name, and she brought her first offerings of political grist to a nice market. In point of fact she voted for Tweed. This evidence of the tendency of female suffrage, when it gets a chance to assert itself, is encouraging, and will doubtless hasten the universal enfranchisement of the sex.

A SALT LAKE letter more than intimates that Federal Judge McKean is not fit for the post he occupies, knowing little law and not strong of head. General Morrow, who has been sent to relieve General De Trobriand, is expected to some extent to supply these deficiencies. He is an able man, and read lawyer, and his presence has already exerted a favorable influence. The writer of the letter referred to speaks of Brigham Young as a fugitive.

AT a council of Santee Indian Chiefs, about a dozen being present, for the purpose of inducing Superintendent Janney to withdraw his resignation, one of the chiefs—a noble, but savage looking Indian—said, after all the rest had spoken, "Father, I have something to say to you. Jesus Christ came into the world to do a great work. Some liked Him and some did not. He stayed until His work was finished. If you will stay, God will help you."

THE wife of one of the leading Railroad men of the Northwest stated the other evening at a relief meeting in Chicago that she knew of many cultivated women who for three weeks after the fire had not been able to obtain a change of under clothing. A society has been organized within the last few days in Chicago for administering relief to this class of sufferers, of which Mrs. John C. Haines, wife of the former Mayor of the city, is President. It is managed exclusively by ladies, the wives of leading citizens.

ADVICES from Puerto Principe, Cuba, represent that in consequence of the great number of Spanish troops in that place the mortality is tremendous, typhoid and other malignant fevers abounding. Within three years the troops have lost 30,000 men by war, pestilence and famine, without counting the thousands of citizens added to the bills of mortality.

MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL is going to sue somebody for refusing to grant her the privilege of the ballot-box. Anything will answer that keeps her name in the papers and continues to make it a synonym for public scandal. But the name ought to be changed. Instead of "Wood-hull" it ought to be "Iron-clad."

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

Letter from the Hon. D. J. Morrell, Superintendent of the Cambria Works.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Owing to absence from home, I have just seen your editorial of the 6th inst., alluding to the subject of industrial partnerships, and asking me to furnish a statement of results obtained under this system at the Cambria Works. I regret to say that our industry is not organized in a strictly co-operative form, and you were probably led into error by a paragraph published in some of the newspapers last winter concerning a scheme of industrial partnership submitted to the Board of Directors of this company, which would probably be in operation at this time, were it not for obstacles which the Legislature might have removed, had it seen fit to pass a bill presented by Hon. Harry White in the Senate, and advocated by Hon. Miles S. Humphreys in the House of Representatives, a copy of which I herewith send you.

I am a firm believer in the practicability and utility of co-operation in the smaller industries which require little capital, and in industrial partnerships in the greater industries, which demand not only an amount of capital beyond the reach of associations of workingmen, but also financial and business experience and ability which few of them posses. Purely co-operative associations of workingmen have been quite successful in shoemaking, printing, trunk making, &c., and it is reported that an association upon the co-operative principle has made a complete success in the foundry business at Troy, N. Y., but with the particulars I am not familiar.

In your editorial you refer to an extensive manufacturing firm in New York City as an instance of successful industrial partnership. There are at least two large establishments in New York organized upon this priciple, and producing satisfactory results. I allude to Messrs. Brewster & Co., carriage builders, and to Messrs. Cameron & Co., iron founders and machinists, and you will find mention of other instances in this and foreign countries in Dr. Wm. Elder's new book, "Topics of the Day," in which the labor question in all its phases is discussed with great intelligence and ability, and with a hopeful benevolence characteristic of the author.

While the Cambria Works are not organized in co-operative form, as near an approach to it has been made as is possible under existing circumstances. The principle of giving workingmen an equitable share in the profits of the businecs is partially attained by the adoption of a basis and sliding scale of wages, governed by the price of iron, and rising and falling with it.

The higher grades of skilled workmen about the mill are upon this basis, while other grades not susceptible of being directly governed in this way, are indirectly influenced, the price of iron deciding every increase or reduction that is made. This system was substantially adopted in 1858, but the rapid fluctuations of values during the war rendered it inapplicable. In 1866, after a difficulty with the puddlers, this system was restored and their wages fixed at one-twelfth of the value of rails, wages and iron being taken at their gold value; the average of the gold price of iron in New York city during one month determining the wages for the following month. That this basis is favorable to the working man is shown by the fact that the cost of puddling in Great Britain is about a shiling to the pound sterling of the price of manufactured iron, which gives to the puddler but one-twentieth of the value of the finished product, that value, owing to duties and freight, being much less than the price of iron here. Finding this arrangement with the puddlers to work well, it was afterwards extended to other classes of skilled workmen in the mill, and as before stated, controls all changes in wages, throughout the entire works, and has, as far as I can learn, given satisfaction to the workmen generally, who recognize the correctness of the principle.

Industrial partnerships differ in their details, but substantially concur in making division of profits to employer and employed upon the basis of invested capital on the one side, and wages earned during the year on the other.

A portion of the net profit is annually set aside as interest upon capital, and the remainder divided between owners and laborers in accordance with the terms of the agreement. At the present time money may be readily loaned, in such way that it needs no care and is insured against loss, at twelve per cent. per annum, and it is therefore not unreasonable to allow ten per cent. upon capital invested in manufactures before proceeding to make dividends of profits to the laborer. This amount of interest is but a just equivalent for the wages received by the workmen in this partnership between capital and labor. Capital takes all risks, for the workmen, in case of loss instead of profit, contribute nothing.

This scheme of industrial partnership involves the payment of ordinary and usual wages to workingmenn, and in addition thereto a certain proportion of the profits—generally one-half—above interest on capital, which labor, skill, good management and capital combined may have earned. It looks like a one-sided bargain, in which all the gains would go to the laborer, but I believe the employer will always be compensated by increased economy and productiveness in his business, and by absolute assurance against the disturbance and loss which so often result from conflicts between capital and labor. Individual owners may at any time imitate the Brewster and Cameron firms, but chartered companies having numerous shareholders cannot so readily do so. Many of these companies, being compelled to keep up with the march of invention and progress of improvements, have been obliged to invest all their earnings for years in new machinery, extension of works, &c., receiving no dividends, until their property may have become double the value of their stock. Of course stock must be the basis of dividends to capital in industrial partnerships, and companies whose earnings have been invested in extensions and improvements could not start fairly without increasing stock to an amount which will represent the value of the property at the time, and to do this as the law now stands they become liable to the tax on dividends to the extent of any increase of capital.

Stockholders may be willing to incur the risk and make the sacrifices which the experiment of industrial partnership involves, but are not willing to pay a huge bonus to the state at the outset. After entering into partnership, other difficulties must be encountered. It would be impossible to reinvest, or accumulate all earnings, for a distribution to the workingmen would be compulsory, and the hardship of being taxed taxed twice by the State in this process, first upon the money when earned, and again when distributed, appears like a wanton outrage. Manufacturing corporations pay the the same taxes on their lands, houses, mills, factories and other property that are imposed on individual proprietors engaged in similar business, and pay in addition thereto a bonus upon capital stock, a tax upon their net earnings, and another tax when these same earnings are divided among stockholders. This exceptional taxation of corporations seems to have originated from the idea that they are monopolies, but this is in no sense true of manufacturing companies engaged in business which any individual having sufficient capital may enter upon, and which are compelled to send their trebly taxed product to market in competition with wealthy individual operators who have no such burdens to bear. This unjust and impolitic system, which is daily driving capital away from our State, has attracten the attention of the National Congress, and the appeal of our representatives for protection to our industries was met by the assertion that Pennsylvania *raised the half of her revenue* from exceptional taxes upon manufacturing companies, and then sent them to Congress for relief.

I hope I will be pardoned for thinking it worth while for the State to remit claims which are inequitable in favor of manufacturing and mining companies willing to divide their profits, above ten per cent., among their workmen. If regarded not as a matter of justice, but as a bonus, this policy seems commendable. The State Treasury is overflowing, and if the revenue should fall off, other sources may be found.

The loss to the State and the people by periodical suspensions of labor in mining and manufacturing industries calls imperatively for a remedy for which the State can well afford to pay something.

The bill to promote industrial partnerships, as presented, afforded such a motive to chartered companies to accept its provisions, that its passage in that form would, I firmly believe, have re-organized the industries of Pennsylvania in a few years. It would have enabled the poorest working man to enter into the manufacturing business on an equality with the richest individual proprietor. These features which gave it value were stricken out, and the act as passed has no practical value whatever. The only argument adduced in favor of continuing the robbery of manufacturing corporations was the assertion that they had money and must stand it. The same reasoning would justify the same persons in putting their hands into the State Treasury, filled to overflowing by their unjust exactions, and taking its contents for their own use.

Pardon the length of this latter, and believe me,
Yours, truly,
D. J. MORRELL.
JOHNSTOWN, November 8, 1871.

The Martyrs of Neglect.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well known specific are always ready to testify to its virtue as a preventive and a remedy. They are spread over the whole country; they are eager to praise and recommend it; and yet notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases, against which it is a sure protection, who, either through indifference or incredulity neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and means of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange; it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these Martyrs of Neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent, and it seems as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact, that when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it can and does effect a cure. As a protection against the diseases most common at this season, there is nothing comparable with it.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
A. P. CALLOW.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY..........President.
W. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR..........Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
DRUGGISTS,
85 Market St. and Opposite Postoffice,
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
[ESTABLISHED 1844.]
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,
Pure White Lead,
Pure White Lead,
Pure White Lead.
Dealers in the Best Grades of the following:
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
ALSO,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan.
And Every Article Appertaining to the Paint or Drug Business of the very best quality.
85 MARKET STREET,
AND OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS, BINDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of
Blank Books,
PAPERS, ENVELOPES, &c.,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Bank, Railroad and Mercantile Printing,
Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.
Emerson's Clip and File,
For Instantaneously Filing and Binding.
AGENTS FOR
CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S well known PRINTING INKS, WADE & CO.'s Celebrated COLORED INKS, which we sell at Manufacturer's Prices, at
No. 145 Wood Street.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.

FINE SHIRTS
Made to order. Perfect fit guaranteed.
Orders will be Filled in Six Days.
J. R. PUTNAM,
72 Fifth avenue.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

At 12½c, Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 12½c, Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas—a superior article.
At 30c, Heavy Double Warp Poplins.
At 50c, Heavy Serge All-Wool Plaids.
At 20c, Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
At 62c, Rolled Silk Poplins.
At $1 50, Plain Colored Dress Silks—all the new shades.
At 6¼c, Good Comfort Calicos—a bargain.
At 8 1-3c, Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, some of the best.
At 37½c, Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At $1 50 and $2, All-Wool Felt Skirts, decided bargains.
At $1 25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $2, Rich Sash Ribbons, former price, $3.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Millinery Goods.
ALL KINDS OF
FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
COMFORTS, BLANKETS, &c.
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BLACK VELVET SACKS,
BLACK CLOTH SACKS,
OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
OTTOMAN SCARFS,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Sacques and Cloaks
We have just opened a beautiful line in great variety of
BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES,
Braided in Black, White and Colors; Fringed Black, Black and White and Colors, trimmed with Astrachan Cloth.
Astrachan Cloth Sacques,
TRIMMED OR PLAIN.
Opera Flannel Sacques,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Spencer Jackets,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Waterproof Cloaks,
Lyons Black Velvets,
FOR SACQUES, JACKETS, &C.
VELVETEEN,
Plain and Corded, Black, and the New Shades of Blue, Green and Brown
OPERA FLANNELS.
We are adding Fresh Novelties to the above almost daily.
F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.
TThs

Fall and Winter Goods.
R. H. PALMER,
105 MARKET STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
RIBBONS, SILKS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
Ladies' and Misses'
Hats and Bonnets,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF
Lace Goods, Trimmings, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.

G. Wm. Kredel & Co
Manufacturers of All Kinds of
Varnishes AND Japans,
Dalzell Building, Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FURNITURE VARNISH,
FURNITURE FLOWING VARNISH,
SHELLAC VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
PAINTERS' OUTSIDE VARNISH,
PAINTERS' INSIDE VARNISH,
ASPHALTUM VARNISH,
COACH JAPAN DRYER,
TURPENTINE JAPAN DRYER,
BENZINE JAPAN DRYER,
BOILED OIL, WALNUT STAIN,
Varnish
FOR COACH MAKERS' USES.
Black Iron Varnish,
TThs AND OTHER KINDS.

We Have Just Received Our
FALL STOCK
OF
CHANDELIERS,
Brackets,
PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c.,
For Gas or Oil,
And offer the Largest Stock ever offered in the the two cities, among which are some of the Latest and Finest Designs of
Gilt, French and Verd Bronzes.
Weldon & Kelly,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 WOOD STREET.
TThs

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
IN ABUNDANCE,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
NEW NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS.
Three Cases All-Wool Satine Cloths, at 42c.
Two Cases All-Wool Serge Cloths.
Two Cases All-Wool Diagonal Satines, at 62½c.
Two Cases Striped and Plaid Japanese Silks, at 60 cents.
Two Cases, all colors, Serge Plaids, at 25c.
Four Cases rich styles Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

GOOD GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES.
The prevalent idea that Goods of a superior quality, or what is generally called a "good article," can only be had by paying a very high price, is not the fact, as hundreds of Ladies can testify who have purchased their Dry Goods from us.
Selling only for Cash and at One Price, our large trade enables us to offer every class of Goods in all the departments at such a small advance on the first cost that customers at first hearing the price are apt to associate it with an inferior quality, owing to their having had to pay as much for such.
We take pleasure in asking Ladies to examine our Stock, which for variety and extent is not surpassed in the city, while the price on every article, from the lowest to the best quality, is uniformly cheap.
Every Lady is assured of courtesy and attention, whether she purchases or not
AT
The People's Store
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Stores.
HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
Extra Good Bargains,
FOR THIS WEEK.
30 CASES
FELT BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
Embossed Velvet Trimmed and Braided, less than last season's prices.
STRIPED AND FANCY
SQUARE SHAWLS,
SHOULDER SHAWLS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS,
CLOAKS, SACQUES,
BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FUR TOPPED KID GLOVES,
BERLIN AND CLOTH GLOVES.
KID GLOVES,
WHITE, DARK AND OPERA SHADES.
GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
FROM LOWEST TO FINEST GRADES.
HOSIERY,
Ribbed, Plain and Fancy, of Best Makes, at Manufacturer's Prices, by Dozen or Package.
NEW LOT
BLACK VELVETEENS,
COLORED VELVETEENS,
BONNET AND TRIMMING VELVETS,
CLOAKING VELVEES,
AT LOW FIGURES.
Jos. Horne & Co.

DRY GOODS
For Fall 1871.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET,
OFFER FULL LINES OF
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Adapted to the Present Season.
They invite particular attention to their offerings of
Black Mohairs,
Black and Colored Velveteens
AND
SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES:
SEDAN PLAIDS,
BERLIN PLAIDS,
FANCY JACQUARDO,
GRO De PERLES.
These Goods are in CHOICE SHADES and DESIRALE COLORS, and have the merit of affording the Retailer an Excellent Profit.
New Goods
ARRIVING EVERY DAY, and our customers and the Trade Generally can find much to interest them.

CORN—
PRIME SHELLED CORN,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
D. WALLACE.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROLLS
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN & BAGALEY)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
Cast Iron Chill Rolls,
Sand Rolls and Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at lest Fifty Per Cent.
PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

Hugh M. Bole & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAMBOAT ENGINES
AND
MACHINERY.
STEAM ENGINES,
FOR MILLS, FACTORIES, &c.
Have constantly on hand NEW ENGINES, from 10 to 80 Horse Power.
Made of the Very Best Material and Workmanship.
FANCY CASTINGS
Made to order at our Foundry, on Third ave., near Market. All work warranted No. 1. Call and see us, AT CORNER OF POINT ALLEY AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOFS
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
Iron Roof Frames,
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON
Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.
MANUFACTURES
Corrugated Iron
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit b machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
WAGON HARDWARE,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
91 and 92 Water Street and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS
AND
WINDOW HEADS.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.,
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH
Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
☞ Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

PORTER, BELL & CO.,
BUILDERS OF
Light Locomotives
FOR
Narrow Gauge Railroads,
Contractors' use, Furnaces, Mines and other special service.
Office 98 Water street.
Works corner Fiftieth street and A. V. R. R.

MANUFACTURERS.

GRATES,
GRATES,
GRATES,
FINISHED IN
Nickel Plate, Black, Gold and Bronze.
Cooking Ranges,
HOT AIR FURNACES,
COOKING STOVES,
Fenders, Parlor Stoves,
SUMMER FRONTS,
Coal Hole Doors, Oven Doors,
LAUNDRY STOVES, &c., &c.
The Finest Qualities and Largest Assortment of the above Goods, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
NOS. 235 LIBERTY
AND
242 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF

THE
FIERY FURNACE!
NILES' IMPROVED
STAR RANGE,
The Improved Double-Oven
Boston Range.
Columbia Cook Stove.
NEWLY IMPROVED CONFIDENCE COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS.
G. H. McELEVEY'S PATENT PERFECT COMBUSTION FIRE GRATE, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208 Liberty Street.

D. De HAVEN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
The Duquesne Coal Cooking Stove,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
COOKING,
PARLOR AND
HEATING STOVES,
FOR COAL AND WOOD.
GRATE FRONTS, HOLLOW WARE &c.
SALESROOM
No. 22 Wood Street.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
Carroll & Snyder
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Agitators, Condensers Prison Doors, Gasometers.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO
IRON WORKS.
Warehouse, 121 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. Y. SMITH..........GEO. F. DAWSON.
Late of Smith & Porter.
Smith & Dawson,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES,
NARROW GAUGE CARS
AND
Mining Machinery in General.
Office—No. 5 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Works at Connellsville, Fayette county, Penna.

Hubbard, Lippincott,
Bakewell & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES, SAWS and SHOVELS
Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.
Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.
Offices—Lippincott Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue; corner Water and Short streets; No. 409 Liberty street.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.
☞ Prompt attention given to Repairing.

Star Fire Brick Co
Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
Clarion Star Brick
FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.
TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

DUQUESNE
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
The "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Office and Works: SIXTEENTH STREET and ALLEGHENY RIVER, PITTSBURGH.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

tf

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, November 10, 1871.

There is still a steady demand for money at most of our banks, but there was hardly as much urgency on the part of applicants as was shown in the early part of the present week. The copious rain that set in last night giving appearance of high waters, that will float our coal to needy ports below, caused much rejoicing from the many representatives of that interest. Altogether the outlook to-day was more cheerful. It is remarked that a coal-boat rise will guarantee an easy money market here for the balance of the year.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of the Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅛	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114
10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
Gold	111⅛	111⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111⅛
United States 6s of 1881	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	109⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	90
Central Pacific Railroad	102⅛
Currency Pacifics	112⅛

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: From London, we learn that the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is, again, left unchanged at five per cent. As money is cheap enough outside the bank to permit of good bills being discounted at 3½ to 4 per cent., the maintenance of the 5 per cent. rate is precautionary. Late yesterday afternoon we learned that the premium on gold had fallen in Paris to one and a quarter per cent., and, so far, this would tend to relieve anxiety in London. But we take the action of the Bank of England to indicate, that the Directors are still preparing for troubles, connected with the present and possible position of the Bank of France and the French Government.

—There continues a free demand for the 7-30 gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the wise and economical administration of whose affairs imparts a feeling of confidence to investors and all others seeking a desirable security. The agents also report large purchases by the Savings banks and other moneyed institutions in New England and elsewhere.

—The *Tribune* says: Whenever we have a sudden and material decline in stocks a new interest is awakened in that species of speculation which is carried on under the protecting ægis of "Privileges"—a mode of risking small sums for the chance of gaining larger ones of which many prudent operators are extremely fond. The panic succeeding the Chicago fire left the fortunate holders of "puts" in a position to realize from 10 to 15 per cent. profit on their stocks, or $10 to $15 for every dollar at risk. Since then, however, sellers of privileges have been rather shy, and the disparity between selling rate and market price has been so great as, for a time, to retard transactions. Confidence in the steadiness of the market is gradually reviving and speculation is to a greater extent than heretofore taking this form. We, therefore renew our quotations, to which we refer as a fair criterion of what the sellers, who generally are the wariest, shrewdest and most experienced dealers, think of the future market. They rarely sell a call on what they regard as a rising market or a put on a falling one; but they are not infallible, and are sometimes caught in a panic as in the instance mentioned.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 10, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	91½	90⅞	91½	91½	91½	91¼
Do. Scrip	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Erie	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
Reading	109¾	108½	109¼	109	109¼	109⅛
Harlem	....	123	....	123	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	118	....	118	....	....
Lake Shore	85¼	84¾	85⅛	85⅛	85¾	85¾
Illinois Cent	....	130	....	130	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	123½	....	123½	124	123½	124
C. & N. W.	61½	61	61	61¾	61	60⅞
Do. pref.	90	89⅝	89⅝	90	89⅝	89⅝
Rock Island	101½	101½	101½	102	101½	102⅛
St. Paul	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
Do. pref.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Tol. & Wabash	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Do. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	95¼	95¼	....	95¼	95¼	95¼
Ohio & Miss.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39	39¼
Chic. & Alton	....	....	....	115	....	....
Do. pref.	....	....	....	116½	....	....
Union Pacific	....	24¼	....	24¼	....	....
N. J. Central	....	....	....	106½	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	71½	....	....
W. U. Tel.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Adams Ex.	....	....	....	86	....	....
Wells-F. Ex.	....	....	....	52½	....	....
American Ex	....	....	....	58¼	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	....	....	57¾	....	....
Gold	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

—At Philadelphia, the *Inquirer* says, business was fairly active in the Stock Board, with a still further improvement in the general tone of the market. There daily appear on the scene an increasing number of purchasers prepared to follow up the reactionary movement of prices. The "bears" are inactive, either being content with the profits which accrued to them during the eventful week following the terrible 9th of October, or else they fear the power of the "longs," now once more backed by a strong outside following, that though now purchasing mostly for investment may, on a "raid," enter the arena as buyers on margins, or run the figures to points where the operators for a fall would, in their turn, become heavy losers.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	57⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	24⅛
Lehigh Navigation	34⅛
Catawissa preferred	45⅛
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59⅛
North Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129⅛
Schuylkill Navigation	15⅛
Reading	54⅛

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 10, 1871.

REMARKS.—Considerable rain having fallen during the past twenty-four hours, and the prospect for its continuance being favorable, the hopes of river men are again revived. We trust they will not be doomed to disappointment. A rise in the river at this time, sufficient for navigable purposes, would be of incalculable value to the trade and commerce of Pittsburgh, and at the same time relieve the people in the West and South who are suffering for the want of coal, which now costs about as much per bushel as potatoes. The markets continues to move along in the even tenor of their way, with very few changes in prices. Particularly is this true of such leading articles as flour, grain, bacon, provisions, &c. Sugars and coffees are an exception, the former having advanced ¼c all round, and the latter 1c per lb. Business shows a slight falling off as compared with the same time last month. But this was to be expected. The fall season is far advanced, and the great bulk of country dealers have secured their fall and winter stocks—or at least the larger portion of them—hence there has been a reduction in the volume of trade, but not so heavy as as under the circumstances, might have been looked for. Upon the setting in of cold weather there will be a lively demand for woolen goods, and as our jobbers are fully prepared to meet all demands made upon them, they will doubtless reap a large and profitable harvest. The market is still overstocked with apples and should cold weather come upon upon us soon, the chances for frozen apples will be good. Prime butter is still plentiful. Eggs are scarce, and good fresh are in demand. In anticipation of Thanksgiving Day, live turkeys have put in an appearance.

Below we give a carefully revised statement of the market, remarking that the figures denote the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a fair demand for prime winter apples, and we are reported a sale of two car loads on track at $2 50 ₩ bush. Receipts 1,242 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied, with sales at 58@60 ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4¾c; pearls, 9½c; pots, 7½c; nitrate soda, 4½@4¾c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₩ ton, $8 50.

BEANS—White navy $3 00 ₩ bush; medium $2 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is reported fair at the following quotations: Sugar-cured hams 15@16c; ribbed sides 8¼c; short ribbed 9c; clearsides 9½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 8c; ham sausage 11c; lard, in tierces, 10c; lard in kegs 11½c; lard in buckets, 11@12c. Mess pork $14 50. Dried beef 17½c. Receipts 2,771 pieces bacon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is an active demand, with sales at $4@4 25 ₩ bbl from store.

BEESWAX—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales at 30@32c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-lb do $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₩ per doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts light, being only 93 packages. Owing to advance in price in the west and east, Pittsburgh's supply is in a measure cut off, and prices have consequently advanced to 22@25c ₩ lb for prime table; no sale for medium and common.

CHEESE—Receipts 595 boxes. Prices are a shade higher. We quote New York Goshen 15½@16c; Ohio Goshen 14@15c; Ohio Factory 14c; Dairy 10@12c ₩ lb.

CRACKERS—Boston 8c; butter 7½c; cream 24c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster 7½c; Scotch 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 13c; sugar jumbles 14c.

CHESTNUTS—We quote $4 00@4 50 per bushel as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—There is an active demand for Sackett's Bell Berries, with reported sales at $17@18 per barrel; other varieties $11@13.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CARBON OIL—There is more inquiry, and sales of non-explosive or fire test made at 25c ₩ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $5 50.

CIDER—There is a fair demand and we are reported sales at $5 50@6 50@8 50 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Owing to the increased demand prices have advanced, and we now quote peaches, halves, at 11@12½c ₩ lb; quarters 8@9c; mixed 9@9½c.

EGGS—Fresh scarce and in demand at 28@30c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 1,157. Prices are firm at the following quotations: Stores—Fancy brands winter $7 75; good Ohio winter $7 50 Minnesota for bakers $7 75; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75; Mills—National, white wheat $8 20; Panhandle, southern amber, $7 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $7 10. Rye flour, $5 00 ₩ bbl. We are reported an active home demand.

FEATHERS—Live geese, No. 1, 72@73c for round lots; the usual advance for small lots.

GROCERIES—Owing to the stringency of the money market in the East, there has been a reduction in the prices on coffees and sugars. Following are the revised figures:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21@21½c; Java 24@27c; Laguayra 24@26c; Mocha 44c; pure roasted coffee 26c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 55@60c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 80c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13c; A coffee, 12½c; B coffee, 12c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12½c ₩ lb.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10@10½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8½@8½c.

Syrups—Havemyer & Elder 75c; white honey 65c;

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Corn sacks	1,760	Wheat sacks	1,051
Barley sacks	940	Rye sacks	1,580
Oats sacks	3,051		

The market cannot be called active, and if anything in buyers' favor. The receipts of wheat are not heavy, but a the mills seem to have abundant stocks on hand, and show little eagerness to purchase, which causes a weakness in prices, though as yet they are not quotably lower. Red winter is held at $1 40@1 43 per bush; prime white $1 45@1 48. Oats—The market is dull and depressed, with an evident reduction in prices near at hand; good mixed to prime white will fetch, by car load, 45@47c. Rye—The arrivals are on the increase, though the demand is limited, and the market dull; prime white sells at 88@90c per bushel. Corn—We are reported sales old corn at 70@71c; new is worth 58@60c, by car load. Barley—Under large receipts the market is dull and drooping; choice spring is held at 82@85c; choice fall 90c per bushel.

HOPS—The receipts are on the increase, but the market is quiet. We quote new 71's at 65@70c ₩ lb; old 70's 40c; old 69's 20c.

HAY—Sales of pressed on track and wharf at $24@26 per ton.

HUSKS—Demand better, with sales at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HOMINY—There is a fair demand with sales at $5 00@5 50 ₩ bbl.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30c per lb. Demand fair.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₩ ton; dressed 12½c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—We quote No 1 at 82@85c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 58@60c; Chicago a... Cincinnati winter strained 90c ₩ gallon.

MINCE MEAT—Demand active; Atwood's and Slocum's 13c ₩ lb; Anderson's XXX 14c.

MILL FEED—Demand fair; middlings ₩ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—Peachblows 55@65c per bushel; Jersey sweets $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl: Baltimore do $2 50@3 00.

PEANUTS—Old stock 10c; new 7@8c, with little demand.

POULTRY—Chickens, by the coop, 55@60c ₩ pair.

RAGS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 4 to 4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3; 1 lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—Clover $5 75@6 75 ₩ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85, small lots at $2 00 ₩ bbl.

SUMAC—Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

VENISON—10@12 ₩ lb, gross weight.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@c ₩ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—There has been a decline of 2@3c ₩ gallon on highwines in Chicago, causing a corresponding fall here. We quote: Highwines 95c; common rectified 97c; proof rectified $1 04; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 11, 1871.

The receipts of all descriptions of raw iron continues light. A large proportion of the irons that have been received are required to fill previous contracts. The sales during the week have been extremely light for this season of the year. Producers being without any stocks on hand, and mostly sold ahead of production, are not disposed to sell for future delivery. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

1,000 tons gray forge, at furnace	$35 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge, from yard	38 00—4 m
100 tons close gray forge, from yard	37 00—4 m
20 tons extra No. 1 foundry, from yard	41 50—4 m

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 1 foundry	42 00—4 m.
90 tons close gray and mottled	35 25—cash.
60 tons A No. 1 foundry at furnace	36 50—cash.
50 tons No. 2 foundry from yard	40 00—4 m.
40 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	40 00—4 m.
30 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	41 00—4 m.
20 tons A No. 1 foundry from yard	42 00—4 m.
20 tons A No. 1 foundry from yard	42 50—4 m.

Hanging Rock.

30 tons No. 1 foundry	$43 00—4 m.

Charcoal, Eastern.

50 tons mill iron	$45 00—4 m.

Blooms.

20 tons medium Juniata	$85 00—4 m.
16 tons medium Juniata	85 00—4 m.
10 tons medium Juniata	85 00—4 m.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	12	Hailman & H., m	3
J. Moorhead, m	2	Brown & Co., m	2
J. Wood, Sons & Co.	4	Zug & Co., m	2
Graff, Bennett & Co, m.	9	Pittsburgh Forge Co.	3
Lindsay & McC., m	3	Lewis, B., D. & Co	4
Spang, C. & Co., m	1		
Total			45

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. W. Porter, m	2	Loomis & Collard, m	1
Total			3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., b	4	McKnight & Co, o	2
Karnagie, K. & Co, o	1	Pittsburgh Bolt Co., o	1
Wilson, G. & Co, o	1	Zug & Co., o	2
Kloman, C. & Co, o	2	J Moorhead, m	7
John Moorhead, b	6		
Total			26

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Reamer, m	4	R. Wister, m	2
J. W. Porter, m	1	Hailman & H., m	1
Lloyd & Black, m	1		
Total			9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, O. & P., m	2	Jas. Marshall & Co, m	1
Total			3

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 10, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle fair, and consist principally of through stock, destined for Eastern markets. Advices from New York report that market lower at at least ½c, and under this influence the feeling is not so good. Very few cattle changed hands to-day, buyers generally being supplied, any prefer to wait further advices before purchasing and more. Prices are nominal at the following rates: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $2 50 to $3 50; Texas steers, $3 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day fair. The market rather slow, buyers being well supplied and not taking many. Choice Philadelphia tops are selling at at about $4 70, the highest ruling price. The following are the current rates for the different kinds: Extra Philadelphia $4 70; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 40 to $4 60; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 10 to $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep to-day light and for the week heavy. The number of buyers in attendance fair. The market has been slow all week, and buyers generally succeeded in making purchases at figures about ¼c lower than last week. A few country buyers put in an appearance, and buying some helped trade a little. The market, however, was no improvement over the preceding days of the week, and closed at the following rates for the different kinds and grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 65 to $4 85; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to $3 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 11, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was steady but not very active, the general impression being that prices have touched bottom. Should this prove to be the case we may look for a revival of trade before many days. As relates to prices all the information we obtained will be found in this report:

CRUDE.

Prices remain nominal, holders refuse to make any further concessions. We quote: Spot 11½c; December 11½c; S. O. all year 11c; B. O. all year 11½c; Parker's $4 00 ₩ barrel.

SALES.

2,000 bbls B. O., all year	11½c.
1,000 bbls S. O., all year	11c.
2,000 bbls first six months, B. O., 1872	12½c.

REFINED.

Buyers yesterday was shy and disposed to purchase sparingly. We quote nominally. Spot, 22½c; November 22½c; December, 22½c; January, 1872, 22½c

[For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.]

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—The *Courier* says: The market has become quiet again, and but very few sales being reported and no particular change in prices noted. Following are the

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 02½
500 bbls upper road, T. P. Co.	4 05
5,000 bbls upper road, regular	4 12½
1,000 bbls upper road, Church Run	4 20
650 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless	4 20
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless	4 25
500 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity	4 30
500 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity	4 30
2,000 bbls Oil City, S. O. all year, 47 gravity	4 45

NEW YORK, November 10, closing of the 9th.—Crude in bulk quiet at 13c; no sales; Crude in shipping order 17a17½c; refined is less active; sales 16,000 bbls No. 1 at 22½c, and 2,500 do at 22½c. We quote promptly delivery at 22½a23c; cases quiet at 27½. Philadelphia delivery steady; sales 1,500 bbls, seller's option, November, at 22½c, and 1,500 bbls last half December at 22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Market quiet, S. W. 22½@22½c; crude 12½c cases 27c; sales none; futures, November 22½c; December, 22½@22½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—Market quiet, $4 05 bid for regular and $4 for spot.

OIL CITY, November 7.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 20@4 22½; 47 gravity, Oil City held at $4 42½@4 45.

ROUSEVILLE, November 10.—Market quiet and dull at $4 25@4 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 10.—Market quiet at $4 20@4 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, November 10.—Market quiet at $4 45@4 50.

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—Market firm and quiet; Upper $4 02½, spot; Church $4 10@4 15.

ROUSEVILLE, November 9—Market firmer; opening at $4 26@4 30; holding for an advance.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 10.—Market firm and quiet at $4@4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 10.—Market quiet at $4 30. No sales reported

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Crude 12½c; refined, November, 22½c; December 22½@22½c. Market very quiet.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

S. Frew	Sunbeam Oil Works	302
H. McKelvy	Superior Oil Works	234
Wm. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Tack Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	382
Thomas Hackett	Cosmos Oil Works	160
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	74
Thomas Hackett	Penn Oil Works	758
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	240

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	bbls.		bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works	302	Superior Oil Works	234
Citizens' Oil Works	382	Cosmos Oil Works	400
Vesta Oil Works	74	Penn Oil Works	758
Total			2,230

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, November 9, 1871.

Livingstone Bros, 502 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia

Standard O co, 155 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 52 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & co, 1,211 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 101 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

D Bly & co, 89 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy, 494 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & co, 151 bbls to Waring & King, Philadelphia.

Total 3,013

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Mentzer, H & co, 155 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 160 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Union Refining co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Total 515

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 9.—Not only from all parts of our own country do we hear of active markets and high rates for iron; from England and the Continent of Europe the same reports are received. Late mail advices from England convey the information that hematite pigs (used chiefly for making Bessemer steel and tin plates) were in great demand at 87.6 for delivery to the end of 1873; and many of the trade there predict that prices will reach 100. The same pigs last year could have been bought for 62.6. Hematite ores, which could have been bought a year ago for 11.6, now command 22.

AMERICAN PIG.—In pig iron the business has been small, as far as new sales are concerned, the furnace companies having all they can do to make their deliveries as contracted. Buyers, as a rule, are not fully supplied with iron. Prices are firm and without change. We quote: Foundry No. 1, $37; foundry No. 2, $35 to $36; gray forge, $32 to $34; white and mottled, $31 to $32; charcoal, $45 to $55.

SCOTCH PIG.—Since our last telegraphic advices have been received of an advance of 6 per cent. per ton for all brands in Glasgow, which has materially advanced the market here, a cargo of 850 tons Eglinton was sold in large parcels on private terms, for resale, the present price being $34; 200 tons Glengarnock sold at $35, and 100 tons at $35 50; 75 tons Coltness sold at $34 50, gold. The total shipments of Scotch pig to all countries has been 150,000 tons greater this year than for the corresponding months of 1870. We quote Coltness $39; Glengarnock $35 50; Eglinton $34.—*Iron Age.*

IRONTON.

The *Journal* says: The demand for pig iron is strong, and prices are firm where shipments are possible.

The general scarcity of crude irons throughout the country, as well as here, indicates an advance at an early day, hence, iron masters are more cheerful.

Bar iron and nails are lively, and the mills are running double turn.

Coal continues to sell at $9 per 100 bushels, delivered.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 10, 1871.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged, with a fair local demand.

WHEAT—Steady and fairly active, chiefly future; $1 20½ seller last half this month; $1 21¾ seller December, offered $1 19½; regular $1 19½; $1 19½ for November receipts.

CORN—Firm and in fair demand at 48½c cash, nominally 46c seller November; rejected 46½a47c.

OATS—Quiet but steady at 33a33½c.

RYE—Firm; saleable at 61c.

BARLEY—Quiet at 54½c.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Strong; saleable at 86c, with very little doing.

HOGS—Closed firm and 5c higher; sales at $3 90a4 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Cotton dull and prices have declined to 18½c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine western and State $5 75a6 25; common to good $6 45a6 70; good to choice $6 70a7 20; white wheat extra $7 20a7 40; extra Ohio $6 60a7 20; St. Louis $6 90a9 25. Rye flour steady. Whisky firmer at 90a92c. Wheat dull and market unsettled; spring No 1 $1 56; No 2 $1 51a1 54; winter red western $1 56a1 60; amber $1 61a1 63; white $1 62a1 70. Rye quiet. Barley active; Canada $1 04½a1 05. Malt quiet. Corn dull and unchanged. Hay steady; shipping $110; retail lots $120. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 17½a17¾c. Sugar—Fair to good refining 8½a9½c; Cuba and Porto Rico 8½a8¾c. Molasses nominal. Rice firm at 7½a8½c. Petroleum—Crude 13c; refined 22½a23c. Turpentine easier. Pork lower; mess pork 13c; prime 9½a10c. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles dull; long clear 8½a8½c; bellies 8½c. Lard weak; No 1 prime steam 9½a9½c; prime kettle rendered 10c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.—There is a moderate business in seasonable goods at generally steady rates, but the general market is inactive. The extreme prices prevailing for new materials, however, has a tendency to buoy the market for piece goods. Wool is very scarce and prices are on the rise; No 1 and extra fleeces command 63a65c. Cotton is a little weak, but it is thought the crop will not be abundant enough this year to cause much if any reduction in prices; while Sea Island is very scarce and 20c per pound higher than last year; but little can be obtained now below 80c; hence the firmness in the market for six-cord spool thread, while three-cord meets with only limited demand. Woolen goods are bringing better prices than recently, and all staple cottons are in limited request at steady rates.

The failure of a small dry goods house is announced.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flour quiet and nothing doing. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firmer; No 2 34½c; mixed, sacked, 39a40c. Barley slow at 72½a80c. Rye excited and prices higher at 68a70c. Highwines quiet at 89c. Tobacco steady. Hemp dull. Bagging 17½a18c. Pork quiet at 14c. Bacon dull for jobbing and order; sales shoulders at 7½a7¾c. Lard quiet at 9½a9½c. Hogs firm; sales at $3 60a3 90. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—Bagging quiet at 16½c. Cotton quiet; middling 17½c. Flour quiet; extra family $6 25. Wheat active and firm; red and white $1 40a1 50; all other grains quiet and firm. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $13 00; bacon shoulders 7½c; bacon sides clear 8½c. Lard in tierces 9½a9½c. Green meats nominal. Whisky firm at 88c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 10.—Flour dull and prices drooping. Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee firm; regular $1 20; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 21½ cash. Oats—No. 2 firm at 33½c. Rye 1c higher at 62c. Corn—No. 2 mixed 48½c. Barley—spring No. 2 firmer at 55c. Hogs active at $3 60a4 15.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 10.—Flour dull and prices nominal. Wheat—No 1 white Wabash $1 45; No. 1 white Michigan $1 45; amber Michigan $1 42a1 42½. Corn—market steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 55c; new do 54c; low mixed 54c; new do 53c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No 2 37½c; Michigan 38c; rejected 34½c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, November 10.—The supply of cattle equals that of last week; market opened strong and fully ½c higher; highest price realized 6½c for extra heavy beeves; ruling price 5½a6½c; but few milch cows received. The market for sheep and lambs is dull, but no lower; lambs 6½a7½c; sheep 5½a6c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—Sugar—Inferior 6@6½c; common 7@7½c; good common to fair 8½@9c; good fair to fully fair 9½@11½c. Molasses easy; centrifugal 30@39c; fair 40@43c; prime 46c; strictly prime to choice 47@51. Coffee dull, nominally 18@20½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 10.—Wheat—No 1 red winter dull and held lower; no sales. Corn dull; old yellow 57c; new 54c. Oats 34a40c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 10.—Wheat steady with moderate demand; extra $1 55; No 1 white $1 43a1 44; amber $1 41. Oats 40c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 10.—Cotton quiet at 17½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 10.—Cotton dull at 17½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 10.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; low middling 16½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—Cotton lower and quiet; sales 3,800 bales; good ordinary 17½@17½c; low middling 17½@17½c; middlings 18c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅛@111⅛.

NEW YORK, November 10—P. M.

MONEY

Steady at 5a6 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108⅛.

GOLD.

Gold depressed by the advance of American securities on London; opened at 111⅛, sold down to 111⅛, and closed at 111⅛a111⅛. Loans were made at from 3 to 6 ₩ cent. for carrying. Clearings $55,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm in tone, though prices at one time during the day were lower than yesterday, in sympathy with gold. At the close the market was strong and higher.

U. S. 6s, 1881	115⅞	5-20s, 1867	113⅝
5-20s, 1862	111⅛	Coupons, 1868	114⅛
5-20s, 1864	111⅛	10-40s	109⅛
5-20s, 1865	111⅛	Currency 6s	112⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅛		

STATE BONDS,

On last call, were firmer in leading bonds.

Tennessees, old	66½	South Carolinas, April	30
Tennessees, new	65½	Missouri 6s	95
South Carolinas, July	35		

STOCKS

Opened irregular and weak, towards noon became strong, and at the close were heavy and lower. Northwest was weakest, selling down nearly 1 per cent. from the prices at 2 P. M. The chief dealings were in New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern common, Rock Island, and Western Union. Lake Shore closed at 104 to 104½ dividend, or 85 to 85½ ex-dividend, and 78½ to 79 for scrip. The depression was caused in part by the report that a Southern Railroad company had gone to protest on its paper. No particulars. For some days past vague rumors have been afloat on the street to the effect that the Chicago and Rock Island Company intended to issue two million dollars new stock. To-day these rumors were denied by the directors.

Western Union	64	Mich. South'n, Scrip	79
Adams Express	85½	Union Pacific	24⅛
Fargo	52½	Illinois Central	130
American	58	Cleveland & Pitts	124
United States	57½	Northwestern com'n	60⅞
Pacific Mail	45½	Northwestern prf'd	102
New York Central	91⅛	Rhode Island	101⅞
N. Y. Central, Scrip	86½	St. Paul	56⅛
Erie	30⅞	St. Paul, preferred	77¾
Reading	109⅛	Toledo & Wabash	61⅛
Harlem	123	Fort Wayne	....
Michigan Central	118	Chicago & Alton	115
Michigan Southern	104	Ohio & Mississippi	39
Mich. Southern, new	85½		

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Beeves to-day, 1,400, making 9,870 for the week; weather warm and raining; poultry plenty and cheap, and country dressed beef arriving sells; the market was fair but closed ½c lower, fat lots selling at 11c, and thin at 9c; no Texans; 8 cars Illinois 6½ cwt. sold at 9½a10c; 2 cars Kentucky 7 cwt. $75 each; 15 cars Kentucky 7½ cwt. 10a11½c.

Sheep—Receipts 7,500 to-day, and 27,000 for the week so far. Trade slow at firmer rates; 2 cars Indiana 90 lbs sold at 5½c; a car Ohio 85 lbs 5½c; a car 120 lbs Canada 6½c; a car 80 lbs Canada lambs 7½c; a car 80 lbs State 8c; a car 72 lbs Canada 7½c.

Hogs—Receipts 4,800 to-day, and 33,700 for the week; market slow and prices lower at 4½@4¾c for live, and 5½@6½c for dressed.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—Cotton—Market steady with a moderate demand; low middling 17½c. Flour—Market steady with a moderate demand; family $6 60a6 75. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 34a1 42. Corn dull and prices have declined; old 52c; new 45c; other grains unchanged. Whisky 89c. Pork steady. Bacon quiet with only order sales at 7½c; short clear 8c. Lard quiet at 9½a9½c. Live hogs active at $3 50a4 00.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Wyoming	Nov. 15	Liverpool.
Java	Nov. 15	Liverpool.
City of New York	Nov. 16	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Nov. 18	France.
Europa	Nov. 18	Glasgow.
Batavia	Nov. 18	Liverpool.
Cuba	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 23	Liverpool.
Humboldt	Nov. 28	Stettin
Scotia	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 1	France
Algeria	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Dec. 9	Liverpool.
Peveire	Dec. 15	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 10, 1871.

River thirty-one inches and falling. The Serene left at 1 P. M. There was light rain a part of last night and nearly all day; now cloudy with a good prospect of more. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 10, 1871.

River stationary; raining last night and to-day; also rains in the Big Sandy region. The Kitty Hegler, J. C. Crossly and Tom Farrow passed down. The Kitty Hegler had a load of produce and hogs. The Liberty has arrived. She will take a tow of pig iron. The propeller Barnhart passed down with two flatboats loaded with pig iron. A strong wind has been blowing all day. K.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.

Monongahela—About eighteen inches.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Geneva, West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE weather yesterday was disagreeable. We had heavy rains on Thursday night and during most of Friday. The prospect for a rise is more favorable, but it will take a good deal of rain to make a coal-boat rise, and anything less than that would not be of much benefit.

OIL CITY, November 10.—River fourteen inches and stationary; cloudy and raining some.

THOSE unsightly hulks—the monitors—are still afloat on the broad bosom of the river, just above the slaughter-house landing, near New Orleans.

THE light draught packet West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

"DUKE ENSWINGER, the efficient Wharfmaster at Cairo, was a passenger on the old Brandywine, destroyed by Fire in 1832. On that occasion he gallantly saved the life of a young girl."

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are all side-wheelers, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

THE sale of the Era No. 10 was completed last Friday to Captain Louis Flatan, for $8,000 cash. He is having her placed in perfect order for business, and designs her as a regular packet in Trinity river, Texas.

THE new Lower Ohio river steamer James E. Rankin has a perforated steam pipe, which extends from stem to stern through the hull. In case of fire in the hull, a cloud of steam can be poured in which will extinguish the fire almost instantly.

THE United States mail packets on the slack water leave daily at eight A. M. and five P. M. These boats have superior accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharfboat, at the foot of Ross street.

CINCINNATI.—The *Commercial* says Thomas A. Curran, of Dover, Kentucky, was badly injured by the explosion of the boiler of the Magnolia; came down on the Shamrock to attend his law suit against the Maysville Packet Company for damages, which comes off this week in the Southern Court in this city.

THE Phil. Allen paid $160 for labor the other day at Memphis, and lost several hours of time, on account of the contracted wharf space there, caused by 1,200 bales of cotton awaiting a steamboat to take it to New Orleans at $1 25@1 50 per bale. And yet Memphis charges a higher wharfage than any other town on the Mississippi.

AN effort is being made at various points to get the Board of Supervising Inspectors at Washington to require all pilots to report the condition of the river at every principal point, the reports to be placed in boxes similar to those now in use by Association pilots. It is believed that this move, if carried out, will do good.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF STEAMBOATMEN AT LOUISVILLE.—The *Courier-Journal* pays the following just compliment to the delegates. "The convention is as fine-looking a body of men as ever assembled in the West, and represents probably a hundred and fifty millions of private wealth, to say nothing of the important public enterprises which owe their success to the intelligent energy of many of the members. Quite a number are to be seen on the floor who have grown gray in steamboating on the Western waters; others who have not been so long in the business, but whose high reputations for skill and integrity and enterprise already extend to every quarter of the country. It is hardly likely that Congress will turn a deaf and obstinate ear to the demands of a body of men wielding the power and influence they possess, and utilizing in active industry the large capital invested in their business."

IT is stated that the Steamboatmen's Convention, now in session at Louisville, represents a capital of $150,000,000. The *Ledger* demonstrates that it represents more than money, and gives the estimated lengths of the Western navigable rivers as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Mississippi	3,000	Wabash	300
Missouri	3,000	Yazoo	250
Ohio	1,000	Alabama	500
Illinois	350	Tombigbee	600
White	500	Brazos	200
Red	1,000	Sabine	1,000
Cumberland	600	Colorado	1,000
Tennessee	800	Other streams	1,300
Arkansas	600		
Total			16,000

Here we have a grand total of 16,000 miles of navigable streams, draining an empire of over 1,000,000 square miles, as fertile as any that can be found upon earth, and having a population of about 16,000,000.

W. H. FULTON, of Little Rock, Arkansas, is in favor of iron steamers and barges. He writes: "I have been a steamboat clerk, pilot and captain since the year 1836, and in all that time, from 1836 to 1871, have never felt like trying to persuade a friend to invest his money in a steamboat on account of, I may say, their short life without an accident, and their still shorter life should an accident occur. I have been perfectly familiar with the Ohio river, Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Lower Mississippi trades from 1846 up to this date, 1871, and I do not know of over five boatmen and boat owners out of a hundred in either trade making any money during that time. I know positively of many very distressing circumstances having occurred among my steamboat friends, only two of which I will mention, first, that of the veteran Captain George Taylor, who served a lifetime in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and died while Captain of the steamboat Belfast, without means to pay for transporting his remains home to St. Louis for interment. The other case is that of the lamented Captain McComas, who, after a steamboat career of many years, committed suicide, on account of the many mishaps he had met with in steamboating with wooden hulls. Had I been able, I would have built an iron boat for the Missouri river trade twenty years ago.

St. Louis steamers get at New Orleans all the iron, sugar and salt that they want as cargo.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Knox & Orr, 10 bbls flour. Myers & Armon, 200 bdls shovels. J P Smith & co, 1 box glass. Harris & Ewing, 1 box merchandise. W H Graff & co, 6 kegs lard. Harley, McKee & co, 1 roll leather. J A Graff, 16 bbls eggs. Logan, Gregg & co, 1 box cutlery. W Mullins, lot sheet steel. Jas H Stewart, 1 car limestone. Davis, Chambers & co, 14 sacks rags. A Bennett, 1 bbl e pots. Atwell & Lee, 18 bbls flour. H Bruggeman, 21 boxes can goods. J A Robinson, 13 do do. W D Cooper & Son, 28 do do. R Patterson, 3 bbls varnish. J Callery & co, 110 green hides, 8 rolls leather, 5 bdls do. S M Thursby, 169 bags flax seed. Scott & Gisell, 36 cases coffins. Ed Bourne, 2 pieces pipe. D L Clark & co, 6 bbls cider. Harvey Seanor, 21 sacks oats. Pretzfield & Bro, 1 bucket tobacco. Jones & Laughlins, 1 car potatoes. N J Bradin, 12 boxes cheese. Dilworth, Harper & co, 43 boxes cheese. Houck, Jamison & co, 1 car mill feed. B Pflaum, 3 bbls grease. G W Hoffstott, 10 sks scraps, 3 bdls leather. C Thompson & Sons, 55 bxs w glass. James McCormack, lot h h goods. Wallace, C & co, lot boxes. Reymer Bros, 1 box canned fruit. MacKeoun, O & Co, 1 box beeswax. J J Pettitt & Co, 120 bbls apples. M Steel & Son, 1 car mill feed. Schoemaker & co, 100 bbls flour. J Seiferth, 50 bbls cider. J Connor, 20 bdls washboards. Fairman & S, 1 case coffins. McIntosh, H & co, 25 fire brick tile. L H Smith & co, 113 do do. W M Gormley, 20 dozen brooms. J V McDonald, 13 pcs machinery. Thuble & Bro, 5 bbls pickles. S Kohen, 5 do. Kramer & V, 22 do. J P Hanna & co, 5 hhds s hams, 3 bxs do. J Child, lot h h goods. Hussey, W & co, 2 bdls steel. E S Houston, 1 box wine. Voight, M & co, 15 bxs s fish.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

5 bdls hides, B Pflaum. 55 sks oats, Mrs J Foster. 20 do potatoes, John Seibert. 46 do, Robt Skillen. 15 do, A J McWilliams. 25 do, H Shomhorst. 6 hides, Seibert & B. 28 do do, Joseph Close. 86 do do, Jos Close. 86 do do, J S Kelly & Co. 28 do do, John McKean. 11 do do, A Dunn. 13 hides, J Bodijer. 47 bdls hides, 3 bbls tallow, Wm Flaccus & Son. 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro. 5 sacks flour, Watt, Lang & Co. 4 pkgs beans, Jas O'Brien. I car junk, Godfrey & Co. 30 sks potatoes, C Malone.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

W J Meek, 360 bgs barley, 1 car bulk rye. Vanfossen & S, 126 bbls apples. Vangorder & S, 48 sks d peaches, 28 bbls do do, 61 sks peanuts. Dorrington Bros, 300 sks oats. H Riddle, 6 bbls g apples. Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 car hay. McElroy & Co, 49 bales b corn. M F Herron, 1 car bulk barley. F Sellers & Co, 6 tcs lard. Jenkins & Bro, 50 bxs candles. Haworth & D, 50 do do. Wm Haslage & Co, 10 bbls whisky. Austin & Co, 5 hf butts tobacco, 20 cds do. R & W Jenkins, 12 hf butts do. E H Meyers & Co, 2 tcs sausage. John Porterfield & Co, 20 hf bxs candles. Dilworth, H & Co, 150 do do.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Schomaker & co, 1 car sundries. B Pflaum, 5 bdls c hides. Dr H Tweedle, 50 bbls lub oil. Jno Foster, 15 sks oats. Jno Seibert, 20 sks potatoes. A J McWilliams, 15 do. Robert Skillin, 46 do. Seibert & B, 6 g hides. H H Deitz, 1 sack sacks. C Brennan, 7 baskets and 10 sks potatoes. Jno Hoffman, 3 live hogs, 1 calf. H Schombert, 25 sks potatoes. James Clover, 28 do. J S Kelley & co, 86 do. Jno McKean, 29 sacks potatoes. A Drum, 11 sacks potatoes. J K Skillen, 6 baskets and 10 sks potatoes. S Zenty, 2 sks cabbage, 1 do onions. Wm Hoffman & Bro, 3 calves. Reese, Maxwell & co, 1 car brick. Jas W Riter, 4 pcs iron. J Bodiger, 9 beef hides, 2 sheep do, 2 calf do. McCullough & S, 2 bags bags. J Hammett, 1 bdl calf hides, 3 bbls tallow, 46 beef hides. Laing & McKallip, 9 bags bags. T C Jenkins & Bro, 13 sks flour. J Painter & Sons, 1 car clay. Henderson & Bro, 1 car lime. Jas O'Brien, 2 hf bbls and 2 bags beans. Watt, Lang & co, 5 sks flour. Elliott & Burgess, 20 bdls trees. W E Schmertz, 1 box boots. Model Oil Works, 80 bbls benzine. Godfrey & Clark, 2 cars junk. Shoenberger, B & co, 5 cars limestone. C Malone, 30 sks potatoes. M F Herron, 9 bags bags. D Wallace, 14 do do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Benton & Miller, 1 car lumber. H Rea, Jr, 25 bls beans. J A Graff, 50 bbls onions. W W Wallace, 6 bls grit. S S Marvin, 5 bbs crackers. Scott & G, 1 car corn, 1 car oats. O H Allerton, 1 car oats. Kell & Ritchart, 2 cars hay. Jno Rose, 211 sks oats. J & W Faibly, 75 sks middlings. Houck, J & Co, 3 bls onions, 5 sks d apples. C A Warmcastle, 2 cars o bls. H Berger 1 lot furniture. A Milligan, 1 lot furniture. H H Finley, 1 car brick. J Painter & Son, 1 car clay. Jas Wood & Son, 1 do do, 1 do brick. J Houck & Co, 1 car ear corn, 13 bbls apples, 10 kegs a butter. Jas O'Brien, 4 bbls cider. Wm Welsh & co, 25 sks wheat. J C Cotton, 7 bbls pumpkins. Jas Graham, 51 sks wheat, 10 do rye. House, Harrison & Co, 227 sks rags. Voight, Mahood & Co, 33 bbls apples, 4 do potatoes. C H Moriedge, 6 bbls cider.

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

LOCAL.

W C Dodds, 22 sks potatoes. Paul & Gibson, 1 bx chickens, 1 do eggs. John Keil, 1 bx butter, 1 coop poultry. Phillips & W, 1 do do. Campbell & G, 3 bxs beans. Arbuthnot, S & co, 4 bx flannel. D Gregg & co, 1 do do Gilmore & co, 28 sks wheat. J A McKee, 11 do potatoes, 1 do oats. A B Mills, 60 bbls tar.

THROUGH.

H P Schwartz, 57 bbls rosin.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR.

A S Carlisle, 40 bales hay. H J McCracken & Co, 15 do do. J B Holley, 9 do do. Watt, L & Co, 7 bxs 6 oil bls, 8 pkgs. Godfrey & Clarke, 23 bdls wasto.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET GENEVA.

A S Carlisle, 92 bales hay, 6 bls whisky. McCracken & Bro, 5 bls onions, 2 sks beans, 39 bales hay, 6 bls whisky. Voight, M & Co, 1 box chestnuts, 1 coop chickens. J B Holley, 34 bales hay, 7 bls vinegar. W D Wert, 4 packages marketing. Jones & Laughlin, 8 do do. J A Day, 1 do butter. Gamells & Anderson, 3 bbls whisky. S T Herd, 5 bbls. John Gibson & Son, 2 pkgs. R C Schmertz, 169 w glass. W J Meek, 22 bdls e sacks. J C Buffum, 3 bbls e bottles. J H Cummings, 10 pkgs butter, 5 do eggs, 3 do nuts, 5 sks rags, 2 coops chickens. J McGinniss, 2 bags wool.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER E. B. BENNETT.

B L Fahnestock & Co, 32 e boxes. H J McCracken, 17 bales hay. Passenger, 1 bbl cider.

FINANCIAL.

PRIME DIVIDEND STOCKS

AND

Coupon Bonds

FOR SALE.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers the following Stocks and Bonds:

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (Turtle Creek Division) Bonds.
Allegheny Valley 7-30s and 7s.
Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds.
Also, the following Ten Per Cent. Dividend Stocks:
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia and Reading.
Pennsylvania Central.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Illinois Central. tf

Thompson & Lyons

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil,

RAW AND BOILED.

Oil Meal Constantly on Hand,

FOR STOCK AND DAIRY FEEDING.

No. 15 West Diamond Street, Allegheny.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

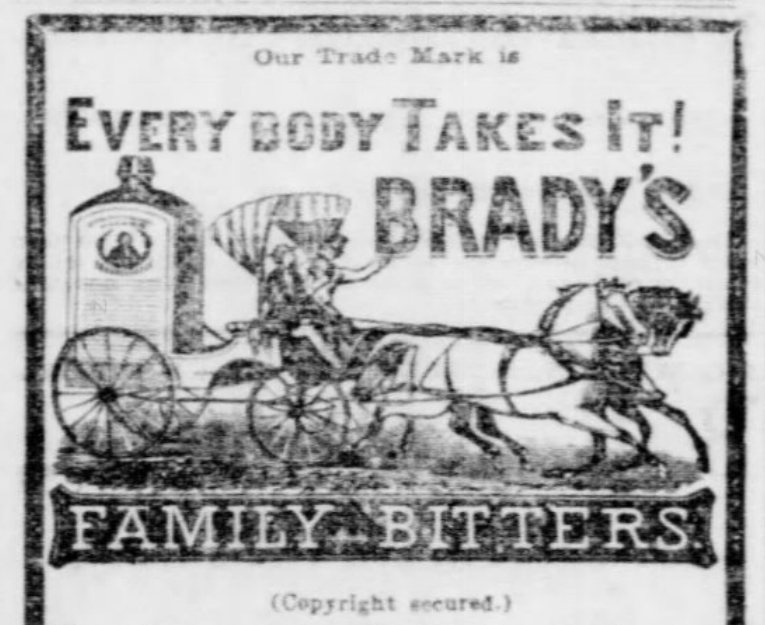
Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.



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EVERY BODY TAKES IT! BRADY'S

FAMILY BITTERS

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For Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever,

DYSENTRY AND FLUX.

For Liver and Kidneys it has no equal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

D. C. BRADY & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. A. STINE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

No. 6 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

TThs WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

TREES, TREES.

Persons intending to SET OUT ORCHARDS OR BEAUTIFY THEIR GARDENS should examine our immense Stock of

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR,
PLUM, CHERRY and
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
EVERGREENS,
ROSES, SHRUBBERY,

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS,
GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c.

ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH. ALSO, A LARGE SELECTED STOCK OF

Imported Bulbous Roots.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

WS 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

These Are the Leading Prices

AT

EVANS'

10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2.
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2.
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2.
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2.
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10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2.
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2.
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10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2.
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2.
10c,	25c,	50c,	75c,	$1 00,	$1 50,	$2.

DEPARTMENT STORE,

NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

WM. HOLMES.......................JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

JEWELRY.

WATCHES, WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES, LOCKETS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
NECK CHAINS,
OPERA LEONTINE CHAINS,

Together with a Complete assortment of everything in the Jewelry Business.

S. M. ORR,

114 Federal Street, Corner Park Way,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,

OF ALL GRADES,

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We ask the attention of the Trade to our Stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, SHADES, DRUGGETS, and all Goods kept in our line. Our Stock embraces some of the HANDSOMEST STYLES that can be found in any market. We challenge the Trade to produce finer styles of TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS than we are showing this Season, and in best TWO and THREE-PLY CARPETS our stock is good. We show the greatest variety of HALL and STAIR of any house in the city.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

I have now on hand a Complete Assortment of every description of

CARPETING,

The Very Latest Designs and New Styles of Coloring admirably suited to the

FALL SEASON.

Druggets, Carpet Lining, &c.

Henry M'Callum

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CROCERIES, &C.

TEAS,

STANDARD GROCERIES.

The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of

STANDARD GOODS,

Now in Store at

Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.

Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for

SAMPLES OF TEAS,

Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,

No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HATS CAPS, STRAW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS,

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL,

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade,

1871,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

84

Wood Street.

Great Western Gun Works.

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS.

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is Different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medically termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medical preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill

WILL CURE YOU,

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Philadelphia, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

OR WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR,

FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. TThs

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA..............CAPT. M. A. COX.
STEAMER ELECTOR..............CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..............CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..............CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..............Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

THE LOW-WATER STEAMERS

SCIENCE AND NEW STATE

Are now running regularly between Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg, leaving Wheeling DAILY, except Sunday, connecting at Bellaire, Ohio, with the train that leaves Pittsburgh at 6 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO., Agents.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—

THE FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE

STEAMBOAT PETROLIA,

Belonging to the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co., will be sold at Public Auction, at the Brownsville Wharfboat, on TUESDAY, November 21st, at 10 A. M.

R. R. ABRAMS, Secretary.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers.

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS,	CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF NEW YORK.

AND OTHERS.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Cabin Excursion Tickets, good for one year, $135 Gold.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
BINGHAM & CUSHING,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after MONDAY, October 16th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Mixed Way	9:20 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Uniontown Ac	3:10 p m	Uniontown Ac	9:50 a m
West Newton Ac	4:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:15 a m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	5:20 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Mixed Way	4:10 p m
Baltimore Ex	8:00 p m	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 p m
4th McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	4th McKeesport Accommod'n	7:35 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday. The Cincinnati and Baltimore Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown. Baltimore Express Sunday night don't make direct connection at Cumberland for Baltimore.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

Central Ticket Office, corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After JUNE 4th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:50 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex	6:05 p m	1st Pacific Ex	10:20 a m
Fast Line	11:40 p m	2d Pacific Ex	10:40 a m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Homew'd No. 1	6:00 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Homewd No. 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:30 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	9:40 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Altoona Ac	1:35 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:20 p m	Walls No. 4	2:20 p m
Wall's No. 6	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Homw'd No. 2	5:35 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Wall's No. 7	6:15 p m	Homewd No. 2	6:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	9:20 p m	Wall's Ac. No. 7	7:20 p m
Wall's Ac No. 8	10:30 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 1 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:15 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:15 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 6:05 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:50 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:40 a. m.; Baltimore 7:25 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 11:40 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:15 a. m.; Philadelphia 11:15 a. m.; Baltimore 10:40 a. m.; Washington 1:10 p. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 5th, 1871, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

Day Express	8:25 a m	7:45 p m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m
Mail Train	12:20 p m	5:50 p m
Parker Accommodation	6:00 a m	10:22 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:10 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:35 a m	2:30 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:05 p m	7:00 a m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	8:50 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5:20 p m	7:20 p m

Parkers Accommodation Trains run daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal stations. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 12th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	11:15 a m	Claremont Ac	11:35 a m
Claremont Ac	1:15 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:40 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:45 p m	Express	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:10 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 4:40 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Blairsville.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After MAY 28th, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Washington Ac	8:38 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
McDonald Ac	11:28 a m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Southern Ex	3:18 p m	Columbus Mail	5:28 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Fast Line	7:13 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	11:28 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.

12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:38 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:28 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From MAY 28th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	1:38 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	9:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chi&St. Louis Ex	5:43 p m
Chicago Exp	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and WhgEx	1:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:28 p m
Pacific Express	3:13 p m	Chicago Mail	9:18 p m
Wheeling Ex	5:08 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	10:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

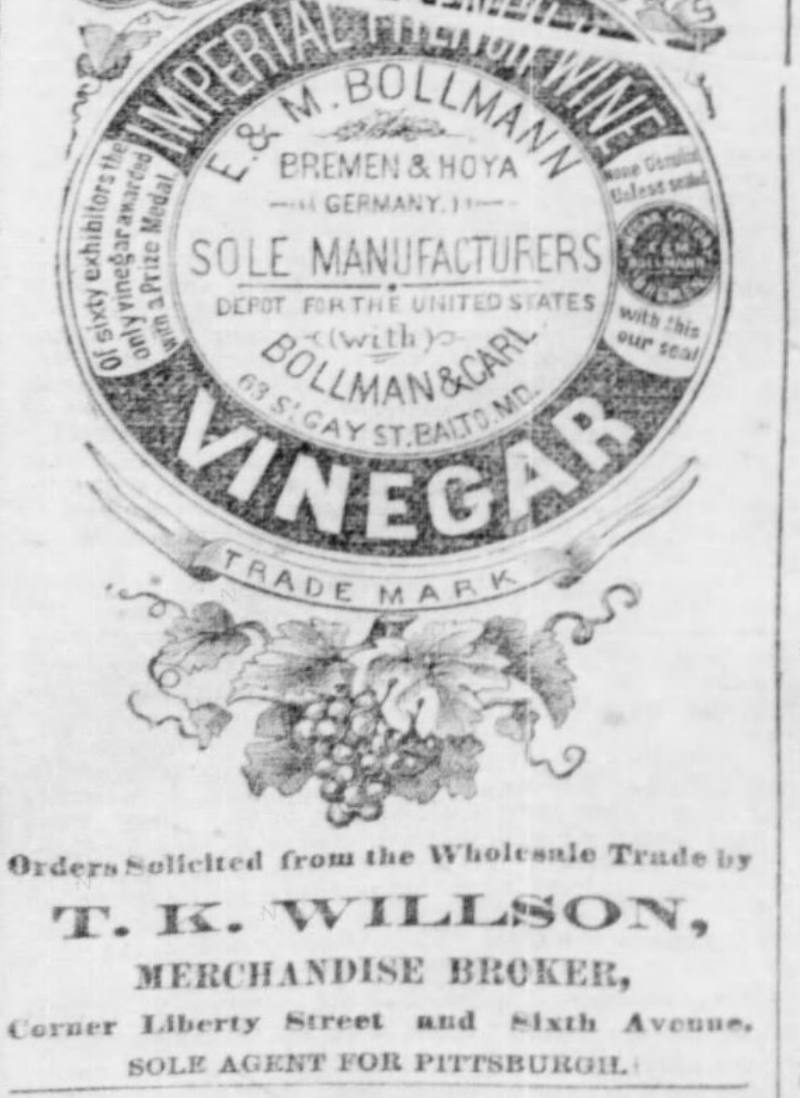
Pacific Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.



Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by

T. K. WILLSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

Corner Liberty Street and Sixth Avenue.

SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

FAIRBANKS'

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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

DUBLIN, November 10.—Kelly, accused of the murder of High Constable Talbot, has been acquitted after a long and exciting trial. There were great demonstrations in Dublin and Cork, but no disturbance occurred.

MADRID, November 10.—The Cortes to-night passed a vote of confidence in the existing government. The vote stood 191 yeas to 38 nays. The Radical members abstained from voting.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Kentucky and Great Eastern.

CATTLETTSBURG, Ky., November 10.—Last night a meeting of some of the leading citizens of this place met in the parlor of the Sherman House, and heard an explanation of the progress of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad Company by Mr. A. J. Hadder, the Vice President of the Company. After this statement was made, the meeting was organized with Mr. Hadder in the chair, and several of the gentlemen present gave their views upon the company's proposition to this county for a subscription to its capital stock of the sum of $100,000. It was generally approved, and measures taken to submit the proposition at the next regular term of the Boyd county Court. To-day Mr. Hadder met the Railroad Commissioners of West Virginia, and it is understood that some important arrangements were made with them for the advancement of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Road through that State. There are several gentlemen here from different points of West Virginia, and the people of this place are deeply interested in these new movements. It is generally conceded that the $100,000 proposition will carry.

ERIE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS VALID.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Judge James, of Ogdensburg, sitting at Lake George, decided yesterday that the consolidated mortgage bonds, amounting to thirty millions of dollars, issued by the Erie Railway Company in September, 1870, are valid in every respect. Twenty-three and a half millions of the bonds were to be placed with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to be exchanged for old bonds, and the remainder put on the market. The validity was contested by some of the preferred stockholders, who, according to the decision, failed to prove the allegations impeaching the issue.

WHEELING SEEKING ANOTHER OUTLET EASTWARD.

Wheeling wants to have a connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the sake of competition with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and proposes to accomplish it by the extension of the Southwest Pennsylvania, which runs from Greensburg, Westmoreland county, to Uniontown. It is said on the authority of an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that the road will be completed to the State line for the purpose of connecting with the projected Northern and Southern West Virginia Railroad, a line designed to run from the Pennsylvania line to Charleston, West Virginia.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Cars Containing Ninety-five Recruits Precipitated Down an Embankment—Seventeen Persons Reported Killed.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—As the passenger train on the North Missouri Railroad, which left here this morning, having two cars containing ninety-five recruits from New Albany attached, was approaching Wellsville, ninety miles north of here, about noon, and running a down grade at high speed, a rail broke, and the two rear cars, containing the recruits, flew from the track and rolled down the embankment, turning two or three times. The latest accounts say sixteen soldiers were killed outright or died of their wounds. Edward Colvin, a brakeman, son of Judge J. C. Colvin, of this city, was also killed. The accounts from Wellsville are meagre and unsatisfactory, but nothing additional can be obtained to-night. No names of the killed other than young Colvin are yet received. The recruits were *en route* to Salt Lake.

POLITICAL.

The Kansas Elections.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., November 10.—Linn and Bourbon counties elect their entire Republican county tickets, except the Sheriff in the latter; also all the Republican candidates for the Legislature.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company will be permitted to proceed with work on the approaches to the bridge without further delay.

A special committee was yesterday appointed by the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen, to endeavor to secure the choice of that city as the place for holding the national political conventions.

The Archbishop and Bishop of Guatemala have been exiled for participation in the late revolutions.

Two inches snow at Concord, N. H., yesterday.

Maison's mills, at Port Hope, Canada, were burned yesterday. Loss $35,000; insured for $18,000.

Two men were killed in St. Louis yesterday by an embankment falling on them.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—River five feet three and rising. The general belief is that low water is ended. The sidewheel steamers are making ready for the winter trade. The Ben Franklin left for Louisville to-night, and the General Buell follows to-morrow. The local packets will soon resume business. Cloudy and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—River risen two inches, and still rising, with three feet at the head of the canal, fifteen inches in the chute, three feet large on Portland bar, thirty-four inches at Puppy creek, and four feet to Cincinnati. Cloudy and cold, with signs of snow. The little steamer Maysville leaves for White river to-morrow. The new Galveston and Houston steamer Charles Fowler makes her trial trip on Monday, and commences receiving for those points on Tuesday. The Carrie H. Shorn is advertised so leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 10.—Cloudy, cold and raw. River rising slowly. Port List: Ella Hughes up at 9 A. M.; Fayette down at 10 A. M.; Fanny Brandeis down at 11 A. M.; Eddyville up at 6 P. M.; Ruby up at 6 P. M.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 10.—Port list: Emilie Labarge, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 9 P. M.; Umpire, Evansville packet, 9 P. M.; W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Rob Roy, Cairo to New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Atlantic cleared for New Orleans at 3 P. M; Mountaineer, Memphis to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Ada Heilman, Cairo to Evansville, 3 P. M. River rose three inches. Weather grown cold since morning; cloudy; thermometer 44.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—Arrived—Pembina, Bank and Victory, Keokuk; Josephine, upper Mississippi; Dexter and John Kyle, New Orleans; Columbia, Arkansas river. Departed—City of Alton, New Orleans; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Belle of Memphis, Josephine, upper Mississippi. River falling slowly. Weather cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 10.—Cloudy and cool. River rising. Departed—Tom Reese, City of Chester and Mary McDonald, St. Louis; Shannon and Strader, New Orleans; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river; James Howard, St. Louis; Sioux City, White river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 10.—Clear and cool. River falling. Arrived—Dardanelle.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 10.—Cattle—receipts 255, making 5,678 or 338 cars against 288 at the same last week; market quiet and unchanged; sales 60 Ohio steers 1,175 to 1,341 lbs at $5a5 50. Sheep and lambs—receipts 1,840; market dull and drooping; sales 188 Michigan sheep 94 lbs @ $5; 203 Missouri sheep 82 lbs at $4 62½; 1,095 Ohio sheep 65 to 80 lbs at $4 25a4 65. Hogs—receipts 4,083; market quiet and unchanged, closing with a downward tendency; sales 1,460 at $4 25a4 45 for medium to good.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The net receipts for 1871, from September 1st, are 570,230 bales; same time in 1870, 677,634 bales; total exports from September 1st, 1871, 215,283 bales; same time in 1870, 272,133 bales; stock at all United States ports in 1871, 302,882 bales; in 1870, 317,076 bales; at interior towns in 1871, 61,650 bales; in 1870, 52,169 bales; at Liverpool in 1871, 497,000 bales; in 1870, 488,000 bales; American afloat for Great Britain in 1871, 83,000 bales; in 1870, 133,000 bales.

Decline in Rice Culture.

In 1859 the rice product of Georgetown county, S. C., was 95,127 tierces, constituting nearly two-thirds of the entire crop of the State. This was the yield of about 46,000 acres then cultivated, showing an average of over forty bushels to the acre—a remarkably heavy crop. At the present time there are less than 18,000 acres cultivated for rice in the same county. The wet weather during harvest has materially damaged the rice crop throughout Georgia and South Carolina this year, or at least two-thirds of it has been wet at some point between cutting and stacking in the yard; while delays in harvesting, consequent upon bad weather, have caused a considerable portion to become over-ripe.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, November 8, 1871.

	Cents.
Dickson, Miss Josephine, Carlisle, Pa	1
Henderson, R. W., Smithfield, O	1
Hutchinson, A. A., Osceola, Pa	3
Roter, F. A., Titusville, Pa	3
Sorby, Wm., Hillside P. O, Pa	1
Slater, A. N., Leon, O	3
Sneebold, Joseph, Laisuresville, O	1
Thurmas & Butts, Cleveland, O	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

SUICIDES.

The Pistol and the Halter.

Two suicides were committed yesterday—one in Allegheny and the other in South Pittsburgh. The facts elicited are these:

A YOUNG GERMAN SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.

Frederick Leitz, who boarded at the tavern of Joseph Lofink, Jr., at the foot of Troy Hill, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, and employed at Callery's tavern, on River avenue, shot himself through the head with a pistol, at about five o'clock in the morning, and expired in a few minutes. George Bly, a machinist, who slept in the next room, heard the shot. Soon after Washington Keep came into Bly's room; the two lit the gas in the halls and wakened Mr. Lofink, who, on opening Mr. Leitz's door, found him with a terrible wound on the head and in a dying condition. He could not speak but groaned. He came to the house to board on Monday last; went to work on Tuesday; Wednesday he was late getting breakfast and did not go to work; Thursday evening he went out and bought some candles, saying he was going to write some letters home; he went up to his room, and nothing more was heard of him until the shot startled the household. He was from Kreutznock, Germany, the son of a boss tanner, and was twenty-three years of age and unmarried. He had been in this country but four months and recently came here from New York. No cause is assigned for the act. He had been in ill health, and the supposition is that he was discouraged with his prospects of life on that account.

AN AGED GERMAN HANGS HIMSELF.

Antoine Leutzkus, Sr., a resident of South Pittsburgh, put an end to his life Thursday night by hanging. He ate a hearty supper about six o'clock, and retired to an upper room. Half an hour afterwards his daughter heard a noise in his room, like the falling of a boot, but continued at her work for some time longer. Having occasion to go to her father's room before retiring, she found him hanging by the neck to the bed-post, quite dead. She called her brothers, and the body was removed from its horrible situation. The deceased was the father of a large family, was sixty-five years of age, and in comfortable circumstances. He had no trouble with his family, was a sober man, and respected by his neighbors. The cause assigned for his self-destruction—or the only cause supposable—is disturbance of mind resulting from the sale of his property. He owned a house and lot on Carson and Manor streets, which he had conveyed to his son Antoine Leutzkus, Jr., who subsequently transferred it to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company for $8,000. The line of the road cuts through the property, and the work had progressed so far that the family had arranged to move yesterday. The deceased formerly worked in McCully's glass packing house, but had not been working for several years past.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Theodore Thomas.

The kind of entertainments given by Theodore Thomas is always materially affected by the weather. Most of the people who attend them generally prefer to buy tickets during the day, and, when the day is wet, they shrink from encountering the probable inconveniences of a wet evening, and make up their minds to postpone the matter till the morrow. This was the case yesterday, and the consequence was that Library Hall theater was not so thronged as on Wednesday and Thursday. Yet it was comfortably full, for there was a large number of tickets for the series held, and the cool, clear evening brought out the casual public in considerable force.

It was not one of Mr. Thomas's "popular" nights. His programme was arranged mainly for the benefit of those whose musical education is advanced; those who can understand the classical and are eager to explore the mysteries of the abstruse. Still, it was never for a moment tedious or dull; it was only, in some of its features, too refined and idealistic for the capacity of the multitude to comprehend.

The opening performance was of Schumann's Symphony in D minor, No. 4. This is a most elaborate and finished piece of instrumentation. Its execution was marked by the nicest delicacy of detail, varied with occasional passages of vigorous breadth, that rose and fell like the steady surging of the sea, in seemingly spontaneous obedience to the magnetic power of the conductor's wand.

The first appearance of Miss Marie Krebs was in a Fantasie on Hungarian melodies arranged by Liszt. She accomplished some remarkable feats of mechanical dexterity in unravelling the intricate combinations wherewith the eccentric musical ecclesiastic so delights to harrass the hands and fingers of his pupils. The audience was bewildered into wanting more of it or something else, so Miss Krebs came back and gave them a little gem of Chopin's, that was ever so much more pleasing.

Part I concluded with the *Vorspiel* from Wagner's "Lohengrin," which is a comparatively light and lucid effort of that unquestionably great but somewhat obscure and impracticable master.

Part II. commenced with Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," an old but ever welcome favorite. Then came a solo on the violin, by Mr. Bernhard Listemann, with an accompaniment by a portion of the orchestra. Mr. Listemann played a concerto in E flat, by Paganini, which tasked his command of the instrument to the utmost, and proved his possession of remarkable resources. He, too, was more enjoyable in his response to a recall than in his *piece de resistance*. Afterward the orchestra performed the Invitation to the Dance, by Weber, and Miss Krebs played Rubenstein's Etude Infernal. A fine march by Schubert put the finishing touch to a scheme judiciously arranged and admirably carried out.

To-day there will be two concerts; one in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, the other at the usual hour of the evening. The programmes for both are a rare combination of the sparkling and the profound, a large admixture of the attractively popular element being admitted. At the matinee we shall have Beethoven's Overture to Fidelio; a symphony on Scottish themes by Mendelssohn; an adagio, scherzo and march by Ruff; Schubert's overture to Rosamonde; Gounod's Ave Maria for violins and harp; the inspiring waltz founded on Luther's "other" hymn of "Women, Wine and Song," by Strauss; Wagner's magnificent "Tannhauser" March, and Miss Marie Krebs in two numbers on the piano-forte. In the evening we are promised selections from Homeman's Aladdin overture; Beethoven's symphony No. 1 in C, Op. 21; Litolff's Concerto Symphonique No. 4, Op 102; the "Tannhauser" overture once more; a Strauss waltz; Weber's Rondo in E flat, Op. 62; a march by Schubert, and Miss Krebs and Mr. Joseph Diem in solos—the latter on the violoncello. And, please, won't Mr. Thomas manage somehow to let us hear the "Kaiser March" again?

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Schiller was a poet. Schiller wrote tragedies with a poet's disdain for the practical necessities of the stage. Shakespeare was not only a poet but a practical man. Shakespeare understood theatrical exigencies and his genius instead of contemning them assimilated them, and made them subservient to its own greater development and display. The world has come to the conclusion that Shakespeare was the grandest man that ever Nature moulded. The world does not hold that exalted opinion of Schiller.

Schiller tried to dramatize episodes in the life of Mary Stuart. The result was one part of the Queen of Scots to ninety-nine parts of the speculative and metaphysical imagination of Schiller. This sort of thing may do very well for the German mind, but the English and American mind is different.

Schiller wrote with the abstract idea of having characters with half a dozen lines played by ideal actors, every one of whom should be a Le Kain, Kemble, Talma, Kean, Macready, Forrest, Devrient, Booth and Fechter, all rolled into a comprehensive entirety of capacity to interpret every shade or scintillation of subtle conception that congested in his own hot, vagrant brain.

Of course this can't be done, and so the German mind scornfully derides us with the taunt that we can't appreciate Schiller. The German mind says he is beyond us. There are people who wish he was; who wish that he was so far beyond, that he might be lost to sight altogether.

But Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble Butler, being permeated with reverence for Schiller, translated his "Mary Stuart," and Mrs. Lander has adopted the translation. It is not Mary Stuart at all, and the student of history cannot help getting mad at the absurd imposture; but it is a remarkable dramatic suggestion of what Mary might have been and done and suffered.

Mrs. Lander works up a magnificent picture of the central figure in this play. It is a splendid study; and yet it is as if one saw Raphael's Madonna painted on a whitewashed wall. No company of actors that ever was organized can act up to her, indeed, give her any adequate support at all. For Schiller has provided them only fragments of soul, without body to work upon, and if they had the highest order of intelligence—which they haven't—they could not endow with substance such esthetic immaterialities. As well try to make porterhouse steak out of the motes one sees floating in a ray of sunlight.

Wherefore, after seeing "Mary Stuart" at the Pittsburgh Opera House, criticism would be cruel; that is, on all but Mrs. Lander herself; and she achieves such marvels of artistic elaboration that criticism hesitates, while eulogy insists on having place.

Those who do not see her "Mary Stuart" at the matinee to-day will miss an opportunity that never may come to them again; that cannot come for a year or more at least. Let the house be thronged with whatever of intellectual love of dramatic art is in the city. To please another order of taste, Mrs. Lander will in the evening appear as "Lady Macbeth."

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

For Mr. Neil Warner's benefit "Othello" was played last night, and the performance was in some parts so meritorious as to have deserved the approval of a large and understanding audience. Mr. Warner should have made his first impression here in *Othello*. It is by far the best character he has been in. There were scenes that he acted with a subdued intensity of power, which has not been surpassed since Mr. G. V. Brooke electrified London and New York with his strong, passionate embodiment of it; and throughout it was well sustained and almost uniformly excellent. Mr. Sidney Marlowe was the *Iago*. One night about five years ago he played *Richard* here, and played so well as to evoke predictions of assured success in future efforts. He has not been upon the stage in the interval, but now returns to it. His *Iago* is so conscientiously studied and interpreted with so much of quiet effectiveness and artistic feeling, as to render certain his attainment of position and fame if he were to devote himself wholly to the theatrical profession.

This afternoon, at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, Mr. Warner appears in "The Stranger;" and in the evening as *Richard the Third*.

Academy of Music.

Miss Lydia Thompson appeared in farce as well as burlesque last evening, the occasion being her benefit. To-night the most excruciatingly funny and altogether irresistible extravaganza in the Thompson repertory is promised. It is a wicked travesty of our dear old Arabian Night's friend, "Sindbad, the Sailor." At the matinee "Blue Beard" will be repeated, when Miss Thompson and Mr. Beckett will tell what will happen "If ever they cease to love."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The minstrelsy of Ethiopia is strongly represented at Trimble's just now. The veteran S. S. Sandford appears in several of his eccentricities, and Fatty Stuart rollicks through several amusing scenes. There are also the Female Minstrels, which are white, except their bootees, and those are red. Matinee at two and a half.

MacEvoy's Hibernicon.

This afternoon and evening we have the last of the Hibernicon for the present; but its success has been so remarkable that Mr. McEvoy can scarcely resist the temptation to soon return. The house was overflowing last evening, and would be every night for a week more if that "Phat Boy" could only be prevailed upon to stay.

The Drummer Boy of Shiloh.

The combination of military spectacle and reminiscent allegory, which has been so popular with this this city, will be again produced at the Academy of Music next Monday, under the protecting wing of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Complimentary Concert.

A vocal and instrumental concert, complimentary to Mr. John J. Benitz, will be given at Masonic Hall on Thursday of next week.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Their Right to Inherit Real Estate—Are "Miscegenerative" Marriages Legal?—Interesting Argument.

The case of James Davis and Wm. Carlisle vs. Francis M. Wright and others, argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, involved some nice questions of law, as effecting the right of illegitimate children to inherit property. The case originated in this way: Among the old residents and property holders of Allegheny county, was Samuel Alexander, of South Fayette township, who died intestate on the 11th of September, 1850, leaving one hundred and seven acres of land. He had four children, one of whom, Jane E. Alexander, was married (as is alleged) to Archibald F. Wright, a colored man, in the State of New York, on the 7th of December, 1853. They then removed to Canada, and resided in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge for several years. Mrs. Wright (formerly Alexander) was the mother of two children, Frances M. and Alfred A. Wright, the latter of whom was born January 4, 1856. At the birth of this child "she took cold and never got over it," as one of the witnesses stated—adding "that he saw her corpse and was at her funeral." The children were subsequently brought to Allegheny county, and placed in charge of Christopher Hope, as guardian. In the meantime the other heirs of Samuel Alexander conveyed the land to James Davis and William Carlisle. Messrs. Miller & McBride, counsel for the minor children, brought an action in ejectment, in the Common Pleas against the purchasers of the land, to recover the one undivided fourth part of the estate, which the children were entitled to inherit through their mother. The case was tried before Judge Stowe, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiffs. Messrs. Woods and Ewing, counsel for the defendants, took a writ of error to the Supreme Court, in which case Davis and Carlisle appear as plaintiffs, and the minor children of Jane Wright (formerly Alexander) as defendants.

There was some dispute as to the legal marriage, and the testimony was by no means conclusive as to that fact. It was not denied, however, that there had been a cohabitation, and a virtual marriage under the laws of this State. She asserted her marriage in letters addressed to her husband's relatives in this city, but there was no positive proof as to a legal contract.

The important question involved then, is, can the children of Jane E. Wright, if illegitimate, and being born in Canada, inherit her share of her father's real estate in Allegheny county, under the act of 1855, which provides that "illegitimate children shall take and be known by the name of their mother, and they and their mother shall have capacity to inherit from each other real estate in fee simple, and personal estate as next of kin."

It is objected that they cannot inherit in such case—first, because not of the blood of the grandfather, Samuel Alexander, through whom the estate descended; second, because they were born in a foreign country, and hence not within the provisions of the act; third, because the marriage of a white woman to a negro, or *vice versa*, is not a legal contract according to the customs and usages of Pennsylvania society.

To these objections it was answered that the act makes no exceptions; that the children are of the blood of the ancestor, Samuel Alexander; that it is immaterial where they were born, their mother having been a citizen of Pennsylvania; and that the position assumed as to the invalidity of the marriage contract between whites and blacks, was so palpably untenable as not to need argument. This latter view was evidently shared by some of the Judges, as might be inferred from their remarks; but Mr. Woods pressed the point notwithstanding, contending that, although there was no law prohibiting such marriages, they were not recognized as binding or valid by the usages and customs of the State.

Other interesting points were raised, as to inheritable blood, lineal and collateral heirs, the disabilities of bastards, citizenship, etc. These questions were ably argued, and the decision of the case will carry with it the establishment of important principles under the intestate laws.

A YOUNG man named Anderson, an employee in Reed's box factory on River avenue, while working at a circular saw yesterday morning about half-past seven o'clock, had his right hand almost completely severed from his body just above the wrist. The unfortunate man was removed to his home on Main street, when physicians were summoned and they amputated the arm. The patient is now doing well.

The Bucyrus *Journal* has the following: R. Haslett and Mr. Alvin Tuttle, both of Texas township, and living on adjoining farms, have each lost four or five head of cattle, which have become ailing and have died suddenly without any apparant cause. The symptoms are described as drooping of their heads, lopping of their ears, standing with the body in an extended or stretched position, and terminating in death almost before any special ailment has been noticed.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE river men appear most pleased when it rains.

COLONEL MERRILL, of the Ohio river improvement service has gone to Cincinnati.

ALDERMAN D. M. MULLIN, of Allegheny City, is still an invalid.

COAL for Cincinnati and Louisville is shipped in barges, and for points below Louisville in boats.

THE Ohio river has not been navigable for coal boats for six months.

A LARGE tow of coal is from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand bushels.

THERE was but little criminal business transacted at the Mayor's office yesterday.

ONE eight inch water main is to be laid on Smithfield street from Fifth avenue to Water street.

CITY COUNCILS will hold a regular semi-monthly session next Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

A PRODUCE dealer states that five hundred barrels of apples are consumed in this city daily.

PAVING on Frankstown avenue has commenced, the grading having been completed from Penn avenue to Station street.

THE Mayor had eleven common cases before him yesterday. Luella Rosenberg was one of the unfortunates, and a term of sixty days at the Workhouse was allotted her.

MARY TRAMAR accused Owen Doris of disorderly conduct, by breaking open her door. He was arrested, and in default of a fine committed thirty days.

THE contributions to Mayor Brush yesterday were as follows: McCallam Bros., $10; Mrs. Watt, $5; St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Penn street, $46.

ONLY about one half of the coal now in boats and barges here could be towed away at the first trip of the towboats, should the stage of water permit such a welcome event.

THE coal now floating in the Monongahela river has cost about eight cents per bushel. It would sell in Cincinnati at about fourteen cents per bushel, and leave one-half of the difference as a profit for the dealer.

BURGESS MUNDEN, of Millvale borough, threatens to impeach the members of the Councils and Board of Health in Allegheny, if they allow their small-pox ambulance to pass through his bailiwick.

STREET Commissioner Hunter has instituted suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad company for alleged violation of the city ordinances in laying the second track across Penn street.

LAST evening the wife of a man who recently died suddenly at his residence on Redoubt alley, occupied a cell in the watch house on a charge of drunkenness.

THIRTY-FIVE new streets have been graded, paved and curbed by the Street Committee this year, twenty-nine of which have been accepted and are open to travel. The remaining six have not yet been taken off the contractors hands.

COUNCILS are to be asked the privilege of erecting gates at the railroad crossing on Penn street, similar to those in use in Jersey City. If permission is granted, the railroad company will erect the gates with stairways for foot passengers over the tops.

THERE are over one hundred towboats owned in and about Pittsburgh. Should the stage of water permit them to make a ten days' trip the coal taken down would return between three and five millions of dollars to this city.

LAUGHLIN & CO., says the Uniontown *Standard*, have put in a siding at the railroad near their ore banks, and will soon commence shipping ore to their furnaces at Pittsburgh. Rush, Laughlin & Reed were at their ore banks on Friday, the 3d inst., and returned the same day to Pittsburgh.

REV. W. M. VAN DE MARK, pastor of the Universalist Church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, will lecture to-morrow (Sunday) evening, before the workingmen of Pittsburgh, on "The Dignity of Labor and the Magnitude of its Results."

ANDREW MCG. MACKEY yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters charging Curtis H. Hays with obtaining jewelry and diamonds from the jewelry establishment of H. Richardson & Co. by falsely representing that the same were requested by his father, Wm. B. Hays. A warrant was issued.

THE Rev. S. B. Reed will preach to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, in the hall of the Moorhead public school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at half-past seven o'clock. Sabbath school at two o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. COLLINS, who was severely burned at the point on Thursday, by her clothes taking fire, died yesterday morning at one o'clock from her injuries. It will be remembered that she was intoxicated at the time of the accident. The particulars of the affair were given yesterday.

SOME individuals complain that there is not enough water in the Ohio river to permit of it being rendered navigable at all times by the erection of dams and locks. When improvements of this nature have proved so successful on the Monongahela river, it appears probable that the waters of that stream and the Allegheny would supply sufficient for the Ohio.

THE second regular meeting of the Phi Kappa Pi Society, of the Central High School, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Verner, presiding. Misses Focer, Miller, Willson and Arensburg, and Messrs. Hill, Wright, Dean, McElroy, Davison and Welsh took part in the literary, and Misses Doak, Baetz, Weddell and Muhlanbring in the musical performances—all of which were creditable and enjoyable.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred yesterday afternoon in the drying room of Reed's keg factory, on River avenue, Eighth ward. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. No alarm was given.

KATE KANE appeared before Alderman Crist yesterday, and made an information against Jacob Hammers for keeping a ferocious dog, alleging that the animal bit her child severely. A warrant was issued.

PARKER ROBINSON was charged on yesterday, before the Mayor, with disorderly conduct and surety of the peace, R. M. Purcell, prosecutor. The accused had a hearing, and was held in two hundred dollars bail to answer the charge of surety of the peace, and was fined fifty dollars for disorderly conduct.

AN information was lodged yesterday before Alderman Crist against Dr. Hardtmeyer, for failing to report to the Board of Health three cases of smallpox that he was attending. The penalty for failing to report is twenty-five dollars for each case. A hearing will take place on Tuesday next.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY, a young man about twenty-five years of age, while crossing the bridge at Wood's run, missed his footing and fell into the run, and sustained a fracture of the skull, besides receiving some severe bruises. He was removed into a house near by, when Dr. C. C. Stewart was summoned and attended to his injuries.

WE stated a day or two ago, that about half a car load of boxes of clothing, etc., donated for the relief of Chicago and the Northwest, had been stored in the weigh-house two or three weeks. Those having the matter in hand were not aware of the fact until a few days ago, when they at once made preparation to have the goods shipped, which was done last evening.

A SUIT was brought yesterday before Alderman Smith against a coal dealer, charging him with delivering "light weight." The case, after a hearing, was dismissed at the cost of the defendant. There are numerous like complaints made in this city, and if some of the coal dealers do not discontinue their dishonest practices they will likely be prosecuted. Honest dealers as well as purchasers who may be victimized should prosecute those engaged in this kind of swindling. An ordinance requiring all coal to be weighed on the city scales would protect purchasers, and unless some such regulation is adopted it will be almost impossible to break up the practice of selling short.

THE Hospital Committee, appointed at a recent meeting of the citizens, convened yesterday in the City Building. All the members, consisting of Dr. R. B. Mowry, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Dr. William M. Herron, Alex. Moore and A. Leggate, were present. The subject of the establishment of a permanent hospital was fully discussed. The Committee were of the opinion that the hospital should be located in the city, where it would be easy of access, and where city water and gas could be obtained. The meeting adjourned until Thursday next, during which time the members of the Committee will make personal observations of eligible sites, and report, after which a conference with City Councils will be requested.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. Tths

SUDDEN CHANGES IN THE WEATHER are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief than *Brown's Bronchial Troches*. T Th S & *

BEAVER GLOVES, Caps, Mufflers, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

GENTS' EMBLEM PINS, Solid gold, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

CHEAP UNDERWEAR. Shirts and Drawers at half price, at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street.

FURS. New fashionable furs at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS, Rosewood and Mahogany cases, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. Large stock, selling cheap, at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street.

BEAVER CAPS, Gloves, mufflers, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, Cheapest in the city, at Evans' Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

GO TO C. I. BARR'S Gent's Furnishing Store, 98 Smithfield street, for cheap Underwear and fine White Shirts.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS At Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

FINE UMBRELLAS AND CANES, At all prices, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

FURS, FURS. Attractive stock of ladies, misses and gents' furs at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP. It needs no recommendation, as it speaks for itself, so say all who have used the "Dollar Reward Soap." For sale by all grocers.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS At Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES And cigar tubes, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

SHURE POP: Abel's Vermin Exterminator is shure death to rats, mice, roaches, &c. Try it. Sold by druggists and dealers.

BEAVER MUFFLERS, Gloves and caps at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

WHERE TO GET IT, AND WHAT IT WILL DO. You can get it from druggists and dealers. It will rid your house from Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c. Abel's Vermin Exterminator has no equal. "Try it."

ABEL'S GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. The best and cheapest article in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips. "Try it."

OYSTERS, FISH AND GAME.

Opera House Dining and Billiard Rooms—Best Liquors, Freshest Game, and Best Billiard Tables in the City.

Mr. George Reineman, the proprietor of the Opera House Dining and Billiard Rooms, has fully demonstrated to his patrons and the public generally that he is the right man in the right place. He keeps a model establishment in every respect. The tables are always supplied with the best oysters, fish and game the market affords; the bar is stocked with the purest liquors, and the billiard-room is the most pleasant, comfortable and well kept in the city. Mr. R. having effected arrangements for receiving oysters direct from the Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore markets, keeps the best in the city, and has reduced the price twenty per cent. Oysters are a specialty at this model establishment, and are served in every style.

Country Dealers Are requested to call and examine the large stock of new goods at the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

The China Store Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware.

Seventy-five Cases Of the celebrated Werk & Son's "Golden Eagle" Cincinnati wine just received and for sale by B. H. Lubbers, wholesale wine dealer, No. 16 Clark street.

Fine Table Cutlery At R. E. Breed & Co's., China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Spotted Like Dominoes. The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

James B. Dodge's Book and Stationery Store, 89 Fifth Avenue.

Among the many well conducted establishments in our city is the book and stationery store of James B. Dodge, at No. 89 Fifth avenue, five doors above Smithfield street. It is without question a model establishment in its way. Although the sales room is not as large as some others, it contains a very large stock of books and stationery, arranged with that order and system characteristic of Mr. Dodge. The stock embraces a full assortment of standard law, miscellaneous and school books, fancy and staple stationery, initial note paper of every variety, gold pens, writing desks, and everything else usually found in a first-class stationery store. Mr. Dodge also makes a specialty of wedding invitations and visiting cards, and has the facilities for having them engraved in any desired style.

The store is conveniently located and persons going up or coming down town will find it to their advantage to drop in and see Mr. Dodge, who is always courteous and attentive to visitors.

Attorneys will find at this model establishment a full stock of legal blanks of every description, and we notice among other things a large and fine collection of portraits of eminent legal gentlemen to which we would call the attention of the profession. We would advise all our friends to drop in and see Mr. Dodge.

Opera Glasses For one dollar at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

The Great Dry Goods Store. McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, In gold, silver, steel and shell mounting, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Read the Prices At Jas. Hoag's, Jr., 168 Federal street, directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, Allegheny. At $1 each, gilt band oil cloth window shades, complete set fixtures included; at forty cents, yard wide floor cloths, warranted to wear well; at eight cents, wall paper worth ten cents; at twelve cents, wall paper worth from fifteen to eighteen cents; glazed paper twenty cents; gilt paper, fifty cents. Please call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere. Jas. Hoag, Jr., directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, 168 Federal street, Allegheny. TThS

Silver Plated Ware Extra quality, at R. E. Breed & Co's. China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Notions. This is a queer world we live in, and there are many sorts of people in it, and there is no end to their notions. Some people have queer notions, some have old-fashioned notions, some have original notions; besides, there are Yankee notions, which are quite an original variety. Now, if we meant to be merely entertaining in this article, we might write a description of each of these varying kinds of notions, because there is much to be said of each of them, but our ambition is higher; we desire to be useful; therefore we jump them all and come to Thompson's Notions, in which the community at large have a more special interest. His notions are sensible notions, essential to the comfort of every day life, and include everything in the calendar, from shoeblacking to lily white, scrub brushes to hair pins, and knitting needles to razor straps; in fact, if you want anything, and don't know where to get it, go to J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood, where you will be sure to find it, and to receive courteous treatment. Call and see.

Great Exhibition Of Dress Goods next week at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Initial Note Paper. Cheap at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Great Exhibition Of Dress Goods next week at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Pure Liquors. Mr. P. Fetherston, wholesale and retail liquor dealer, at 34 Federal street, Allegheny having established a reputation for dealing in pure liquors, finds his business daily increasing. His stock of wines, brandies, gins, whiskies, &c., are of the very best quality, and persons wanting liquors for medicinal purposes should of course procure the purest, which they can get at Fetherston's. He has on hand a large stock of London bottled ale and porter, prepared for family use, for which there is a great demand, as it is recommended by all the leading physicians. Try it and you would not keep house without it. Mr. Fetherston also keeps on hand a stock of fine cigars and tobacco. Call at No. 34 and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Combs and Brushes, Largest stock and cheapest goods in the city, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Church Site. A splendid site for a church or a seminary, fronting on the Park, in Allegheny City, the only one of the size on the Park. A rare opportunity is now offered. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue. If not sold as a whole will be divided to suit purchasers. Will make four good building lots fronting on the Park and running back to an alley. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

Royal Baking Powder. Sold by all grocers.

Large Stock, Of China, glass and Queensware just received at R. E. Breed & Co's China Store, 100 Wood street.

"Burnett's Cocoaine For the hair, once used recommends itself."—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

The Great Dry Goods Store. McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street.

I Feel that My Comfort Depends upon *Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.—J. Shaw Saugus, Mass.*

All the Latest Styles Of China, Glass and Queensware at R. E. Breed & Co's., China Store, 100 Wood street.

The Great Dry Goods Store. McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street.

Malt House for Sale, On the bank of the river in Allegheny city: a good site for a manufactory of any kind, if not wanted as a brewery. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

Great Exhibition Of Dress Goods next week at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Desirable Manufacturing Sites, On the Monongahela river, the Allegheny river, and in other locations, for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire of C. H. Love.

Great Exhibition Of Dress Goods next week at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Elegant Double House And large lot on Lincoln avenue for sale by C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

Great Exhibition Of Dress Goods next week at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Desirable Building Lots On the principal avenues in Allegheny City, and also fronting on the Park, for sale by C. H. Love, No. 58 Fourth avenue.

Great Exhibition Of Dress Goods next week at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Cheap Underwear. Largest stock and best goods in the city, at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street. Call and examine them.

The Great Dry Goods Store. McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street.

Fine White Shirts Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction in both quality and price, at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street.

Great Exhibition Of Dress Goods next week at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

All the Latest Styles Of Cravats and Neckties, at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street. Largest stock and cheapest goods in the city.

The Great Dry Goods Store. McKee, Murchy & Co., 59 Market street.

Silver Plated Castors, Spoons, forks, &c., at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Great Exhibition Of Dress Goods next week at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

MARRIED:

KERR—DILWORTH—Thursday evening, November 9th, 1871, at "Highwood," the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jno. Kerr, assisted by Rev. S. F. Scovel, THOMAS B. KERR and CLARA, daughter of Wm. Dilworth, Jr.

FERNANDEZ DE GIMENEZ—ADDISON—By proxy, on the 1st of November, by the Right Reverend M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Don JOSE FERNANDEZ DE GIMENEZ, Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Rome, to LEILA, daughter of the late Dr. William Addison.

SWEARINGEN—IHMSEN—On Thursday evening, November 9, 1871, by the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, T. BRENT SWEARINGEN and ELEANOR DE S., youngest daughter of the late Christian Ihmsen.

HALL—WIDNEY—On Thursday evening, November 9th, 1871, at the residence of E. House, Esq., by Rev. F. A. Noble, Mr. JOHN S. HALL, of Allegheny city, Pa., and Miss ANNA M. WIDNEY, of Zanesville, O.

McKOWN—BOYD—Thursday, November 9, 1871, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. J. S. Boyd, of Kirksville, Mo., assisted by the Rev. R. B. Robertson, of Freeport, Pa., WILL McKOWN, of Pittsburgh, and MARY A. BOYD, of Slatelick, Pa. No cards.

BOYD—LINDSAY—On Thursday evening, November 9, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, Leasdale, Pa., by Rev. J. S. Hollingshead, assisted by Rev. T. H. Hanna, Rev. J. C. BOYD, Pastor of St. Clair U. P. Congregation, and Miss MAGGIE A. LINDSAY.

RELIGIOUS.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Corner Third avenue and Grant street. WM. N. VAN DE MARK, Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special subjects for TO-MORROW, 12th inst.: A. M.—The Punishment of Sin. P. M.—The Trades and Professions. A cordial invitation to the public. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. E. Y. GARRETTE, Pastor. Preaching MORNING and EVENING in EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. 10½ A. M. subject—"Converting the Sinner from the Error of his Way." 7½ P. M. subject—"Man as Affected by the Fall." Sabbath School after morning service. Seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents,

TThs NEW YORK.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.

Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

JOHN ELLSLER.................Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT ACTRESS,

Mrs. F. W. Lander.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 11, 1871. Shakspeare's Tragedy of

MACBETH,
MACBETH,
MACBETH,
MACBETH.

Lady Macbeth..........................Mrs. F. W. Lander.
Macbeth...............................Mr. J. H. Taylor.

Grand Lander Matinee, Saturday, November 11th, 1871, on which occasion she will appear as MARY STUART. Prices same as usual.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER..................Lessee and Manager.

Last appearance of the Eminent English Tragedian, Mr. NEIL WARNER, And Miss GRACE RAWLINSON.

Grand Matinee. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½, will be presented THE STRANGER.

The Stranger.........................Mr. Neil Warner.

THIS EVENING will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy in five acts of RICHARD III; OR THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.

Richard, Duke of Gloster.................Mr. Neil Warner.
Lady Anne............................Miss Grace Rawlinson.

To conclude with the popular two act drama of the SNOW BIRD.

Monday Evening—Mr. JOS. K. EMMET as FRITZ.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIMS............................Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........................Stage Manager.

Matinee THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, 2.30.

SANFORD'S BLONDE AND BRUNETTE FEMALE MINSTRELS.

Samuel S. Sanford, Carrie Avery, Lizzie Shelton, Hattie Ellis, Kathleen O'Neill, Clair Sisters, Kitty Rowell, Clara Burton, Flora Benton, Lucie Clinetop, with Fattie Stewart, Ned West, Tom Hampton. Monday New Stars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Farewell appearance of the world-famed

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,

AND HER NEW COMPANY.

Two Performances THIS DAY, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

MATINEE.

Open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock.

BLUE BEARD.

PRICES. Orchestra, 75c; all other parts of the house. Adults, 50c; Children under ten years of age, 25c.

EVENING.

Open at 7, begins at 8, over at 10½ o'clock,

SINBAD THE SAILOR.

Seats may be secured in advance, at the Box Office.

LIBRARY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'S

Unequaled Concert Organization

OF

SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS

THIS SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11th,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEODORE THOMAS'S

Last Grand Concerts

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,

GRAND MATINEE.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,

Grand Popular Concert,

And Last Appearance of the THOMAS CONCERT TROUPE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats.......................50 cents extra.

The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on THIS MORNING, at KLEBER & BRO'S Music Store, where the programmes of all the Concerts can be obtained. The GRAND PIANOS used are from the celebrated manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS. Warerooms in Pittsburgh at KLEBER & BRO'S Music Store. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT.

Complimentary to Mr. John J. Benitz,

AT MASONIC HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1871.

Mr. BENITZ will be assisted by Mrs. L. LOHEYDE, late of Cincinnati, and the best Amateur Talent in the city. Tickets $1, for sale at Kleber & Bro.'s and Barr & Knake's Music Stores. Doors open at quarter after 7 and Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, November 13th, 1871, and positively last production in this city of the

GRAND ALLEGORY,

Drummer Boy of Shiloh,

Produced under the auspices of POST 151, G. A. R., for the BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Reserved Seats can be procured at John W. Pittock's Book Store. Admission—Orchestra Chairs 75c; Orchestra Circle 50c; Dress Circle 50c; Family Circle 35c; Gallery, 25c; Reserved Seats 25c extra. Matinee Saturday Afternoon. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8.

MASONIC HALL.

ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, November 6th, 1871,

CHARLES MacEVOY'S

Original Hibernicon

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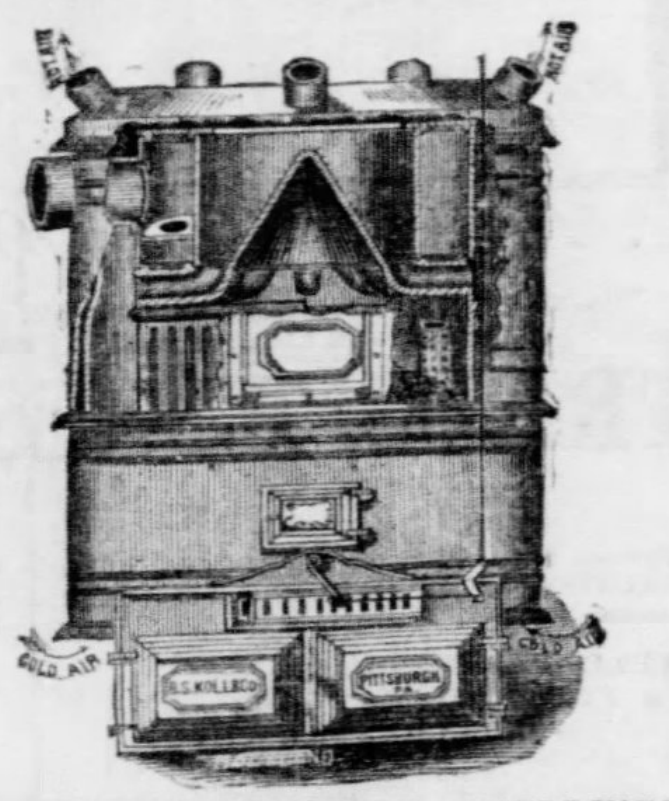

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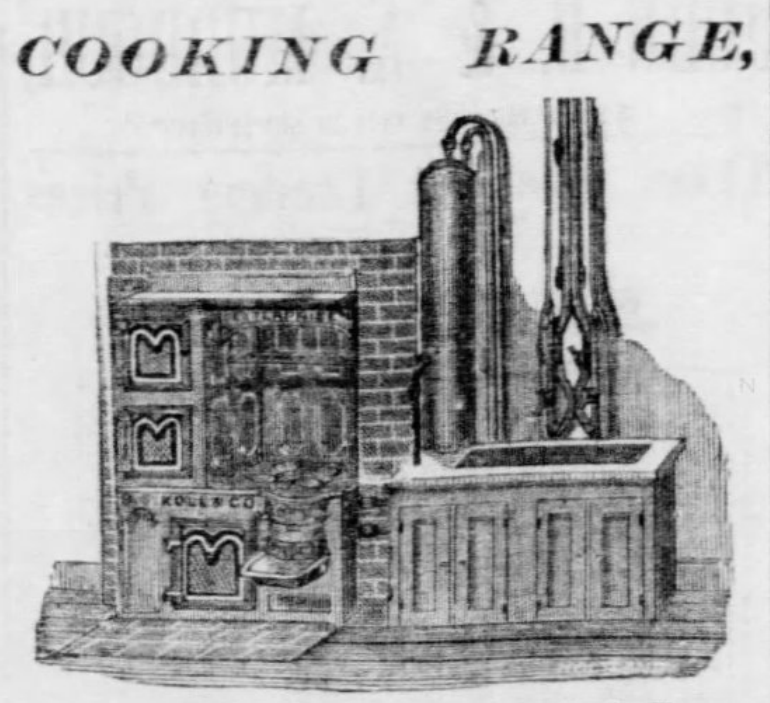

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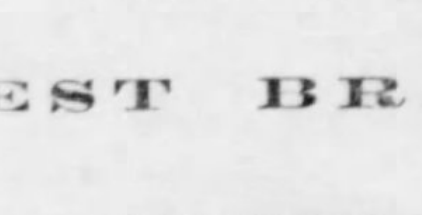

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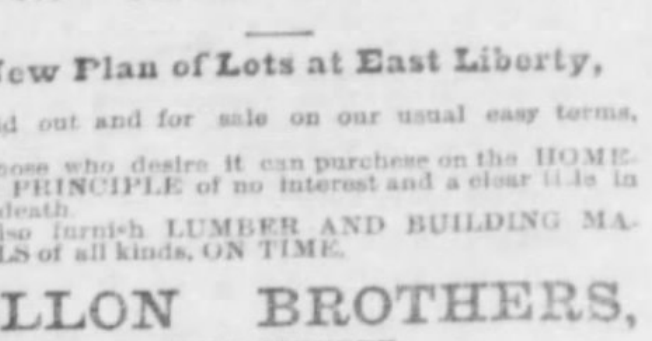

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